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## S. Acts to Sell Planes to Egypt, Ending Embargo

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—The Ford administration today announced that it would lift the long-standing ban on military sales to Egypt. The move would allow the United States to sell six C-130 military transport planes to Cairo.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy said last night, when asked about the projected sale, that "Israel has made clear its categorical opposition to the supply of any military equipment to Egypt." President Anwar Sadat has said publicly and privately for some time that he wanted to buy military equipment—including the C-130s—from the United States. As a result of strained relations with Moscow, he has repeatedly asserted that he has been unable to supply his armed forces adequately.

## Use Votes Billions Aid Sinai Pact

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—House of Representatives today passed a \$3 billion aid bill to Israel and Egypt, to end the Sinai agreement, and to give Congress a role in the military aid to Israel.

The bill, which passed by a 240-186 vote, authorizes a \$3 billion in military aid to Israel and Egypt, to end the Sinai agreement, and to give Congress a role in the military aid to Israel.

The decision to go ahead with a military supply program to Egypt has been one of the most sensitive in many years, administration officials said. They said care was being taken to avoid provoking Israeli supporters in Capitol Hill into blocking the sale of the planes, which are estimated to cost more than \$40 million.

A State Department official confirmed yesterday that "consultations" began this week with Congress on opening a military supply relationship with Egypt in answer to the repeated appeals from President Sadat for help in ending his country's dependence on the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, concerning Mr. Sadat's statement on Sunday that he had reached "secret agreements" with the United States, officials said that all "relevant" agreements had been given to Congress last fall. Officials refused to say whether those agreements—called by Mr. Sadat in his statement—were in fact secret.

Only a First Step

The Israeli Embassy was informed on Monday, officials said, of the administration's decision to seek Congress' concurrence in the first step of what may be a long-term sales relationship with Egypt.

Usually, when the United States decides to sell a line of military equipment to a foreign government, Congress is notified in advance of the actual formal decision, has been made.

But because of the concern by Israel and its supporters, the administration says it is undertaking an extra step, "consulting" in advance of taking a formal step.

Officials said that although the administration strongly wants to begin military sales to Egypt, the actual final decision has not yet been made, pending completion of the "consultations."

So far, about 35 members of Congress have been reached by Robert McCloskey, head of congressional relations at the State Department; Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for political affairs; and other officials doing the briefing on Capitol Hill.

The argument being used by the administration in favor of the sale is that Mr. Sadat has shown a desire to end his dependence on the Soviet Union in military and other fields, a State Department official said.

"It is clearly in our interest to assist him in defending his policies of moderation against outside pressures," Robert Fumeth, the department spokesman, said when asked about the consultation.

Several congressmen who were briefed on the administration's position (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Demonstrator firing toward police bus in battle yesterday at Montredon near Narbonne.

## Police, Growers Use Guns

## Two Killed in French Wine Riots

NARBONNE, France, March 4 (NYT).—French wine growers exchanged gunfire with riot police today in the first bloodshed in decades of the nation's internal wine dispute.

Two persons were killed and about 35 wounded, police said.

Maj. Jean Le Goff, 44, commander of a Republican Security Company, France's riot police, and an unidentified winegrower died of gunshot wounds in the two-hour battle fought along the railroad track at nearby Montredon, police said.

At least 3 police officers, 3 CRS men and about 24 winegrowers were wounded. The demonstrators were protesting the importation of low-cost Italian wine.

The Montredon battle between about 1,000 demonstrators armed with shotguns and heavily outnumbered police using rifles, submachine guns and grenades erupted after the rioters cut the local railroad track with a bulldozer, set fire to three freight cars and met police charges with volleys of shotgun fire.

Michel Romani, president of the regional winegrowers' action committee, successfully appealed to the demonstrators to disperse in the early evening.

"We want tension to subside. Blood flowed enough today. Go home. Tomorrow will be a day

of mourning. It's not possible to let a real massacre continue," he pleaded.

In Paris, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski to discuss the crisis.

The bloodshed capped a night of violence throughout the Narbonne and Béziers region, the area of southern France dependent on the production of red table wine.

Today's incidents followed nightlong riots during which winegrowers angered by the arrest of two of their union members, smashed and burned tax offices throughout the area.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said in Paris that two tax offices had been "demolished" and 11 others badly damaged in the overnight rioting.

He condemned the rioters as "irresponsible and stupid" and said that they should be "rapidly jailed," adding that the government would not listen to the winegrowers' demands while such action continued.

The damage as including the "virtual destruction" of 30 tanker trucks and the wrecking of three bottling lines and 83 storage tanks, with 40,000 bottles of wine broken and 14,000 hectoliters of wine poured out.

Narbonne Mayor Hubert Mouly announced that the two arrested winegrowers would be freed from prison and brought to justice later in an effort to defuse the riots.

The riots took place as France again attempted to win higher prices and greater aid for the wine region from the European Economic Community in Brussels.

Overproduction of ordinary wine and low standards of living have been a problem in this area for decades. In 1966, French Army regiments maintained rather than open fire on winegrowers rioting for higher prices.

The wine conflict was part of the discontent in many sectors of the French economy over inflation currently running at more than 10 per cent a year and over unemployment, currently more than a million, or about 5 per cent of the work force.

The Narbonne incidents coincided with a call by France's two major trade unions for a general strike Tuesday in nationalized industries and services.

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## Vorster Cites Danger In Mozambique Move

## Cuba Warned By Kissinger On Africa

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba today to "act with great circumspection" toward the widening conflict in southern Africa.

Noting the intervention of 12,000 Cuban troops in the Angolan civil war and the cut-off of U.S. aid to forces opposed to the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, he added that "our actions cannot always be deduced by what we did in Angola."

But in testimony before the House International Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger declined to say how, when or where the United States might retaliate against future Cuban military thrusts in Africa or elsewhere overseas. He explained:

"We simply cannot be in the position of giving the Cubans an indication of where it is safe for them to go, but we cannot elevate them to becoming the policemen of Africa."

Heightened Concern

Concern over future Cuban military action in Africa has been heightened in recent weeks by the victory of Cuban and Soviet arms on behalf of the MPLA and strife along the border between Mozambique and Rhodesia.

As evidence of the Ford administration's deepening worry about the situation in southern Africa, Mr. Kissinger said he would consider adding South Africa, which like Rhodesia is ruled by a white minority, to his presidential itinerary of black African states in the latter half of April.

His schedule now includes Nigeria, Zambia, Zaire, Tanzania and possibly several other states, he said.

The proposal that he visit South Africa was put forward by Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., who is black.

Mr. Kissinger remarked that it was "very hard to develop an African policy that encompasses all states" but added that the United States was on record at the United Nations as opposing white minority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa's continuing dominance over South-West Africa (Namibia).

In response to another question by Rep. Diggs, he said the administration would be "having consultations in an open-minded way" on the possibility of opening diplomatic relations with the Angolan government in Luanda, "once it is clear they are indeed a government of African origin and not totally beholden to foreign influence."

Foreign diplomats said that Mr. Vorster's response to the invitation was "deliberately cautious." South Africa did not want to upset its correct relations with its black Marxist neighbor, they said.

But in an apparent reference to the possibility of absorbing Rhodesian imports and export traffic within the republic's rail and road networks, Mr. Vorster said that Mozambique's action will "leave gaps and require adaptations for quite a number of countries in southern Africa, including Zaire and South Africa."

A British Foreign Office official said that South Africa and Rhodesia "have created their own isolation by their own shortsighted policies" and are militarily on their own.

No Intervention

Speaking in Oxford, Foreign Office Minister of State David Ennals said that the North Atlantic Alliance would not intervene if the two countries are attacked. The 15-nation organization would not intervene outside its own "clearly defined area," he said.

"It is not too late to avert a fatal turn of events—not quite," Mr. Ennals said. "But the decision to face the facts of life in Africa in 1976 is one that the whites in southern Africa must take themselves."

Mozambique radio said today that it immediately after Mr. Machel's nationwide address ordering the blockade, local reporters were taken to Maputo Hospital to visit Frelimo soldiers allegedly injured in border skirmishes with Rhodesian forces.

It was the first indication that Mozambique was using its own troops alongside black Rhodesian guerrillas. The radio gave no casualty figures.

In Salisbury, it was reported that the Mozambique government used armed police today to seize all Rhodesian-owned property in the Indian Ocean port of Beira, according to Mozambique radio.

Mozambique radio said that demonstrations in favor of the President's action were being held throughout the nation.

In Cape Town, South African Transport Minister Lourens (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Prime Minister Vorster

## Says Friction Is Fueled by Its Blockade

From Wire Dispatches

CAPE TOWN, March 4.—Prime Minister John Vorster accused Mozambique today of adding to the "smouldering fires of friction" in southern Africa by cutting landlocked Rhodesia's chief outlets to the sea.

But the South African leader outlined no immediate action by his country, neither to ease the Salisbury regime's immediate transportation crisis nor to pressure Mozambique to lift the blockade.

He said that Mozambique President Samora Machel's action brought "the danger of causing an escalation to something much more serious and is the spark which will cause the smouldering fires of friction to flare up, to the detriment of all those involved."

He said that boycotts and closing borders did not constitute an answer to political differences. It was too early to determine the precise effect of the closure, Mr. Vorster told Parliament.

Seen as Cautious

"Apart from the danger inherent in the situation itself, the Russian and Cuban presence in southern Africa is an aggravating factor, especially in view of the Russian policy and tactics to exploit such situations to their advantage and to achieve their well-known aim for world domination," Mr. Vorster said.

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In Cape Town, South African Transport Minister Lourens (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Demonstrations Break Out

## 3 Deaths in Basque City Stir Wave of Resentment in Spain

By Henry Giniger

VITORIA, Spain, March 4 (NYT).—This busy northern industrial center lay stunned and silent today after hours of violence that caused the death of three persons and scores of injuries.

The worst outbreak in Spain's continuing labor unrest caused a wave of bitter resentment against the government and the police both here and in the rest of the country. While this normally busy city of 180,000 came to a complete standstill, demonstrations broke out in nearby Bilbao, Pamplona and San Sebastián to protest the police use of firearms here yesterday to put an end to the labor demonstrations.

Authorities fear fresh outbreaks here, particularly during the funeral tomorrow for two workers and a 17-year-old student who

were shot and killed by the riot police. An estimated 100 persons suffered gunshot wounds and a police inspector lost an eye.

The tragic climax to two months of labor unrest in Spain increased anxiety about the country's ability to carry out a peaceful transition to a democratic regime, the stated purpose of King Juan Carlos and his government. The split between the government and its liberal and leftist opposition now appeared to be definitive, as even normally docile official organizations joined in condemning the tactics used by the police yesterday.

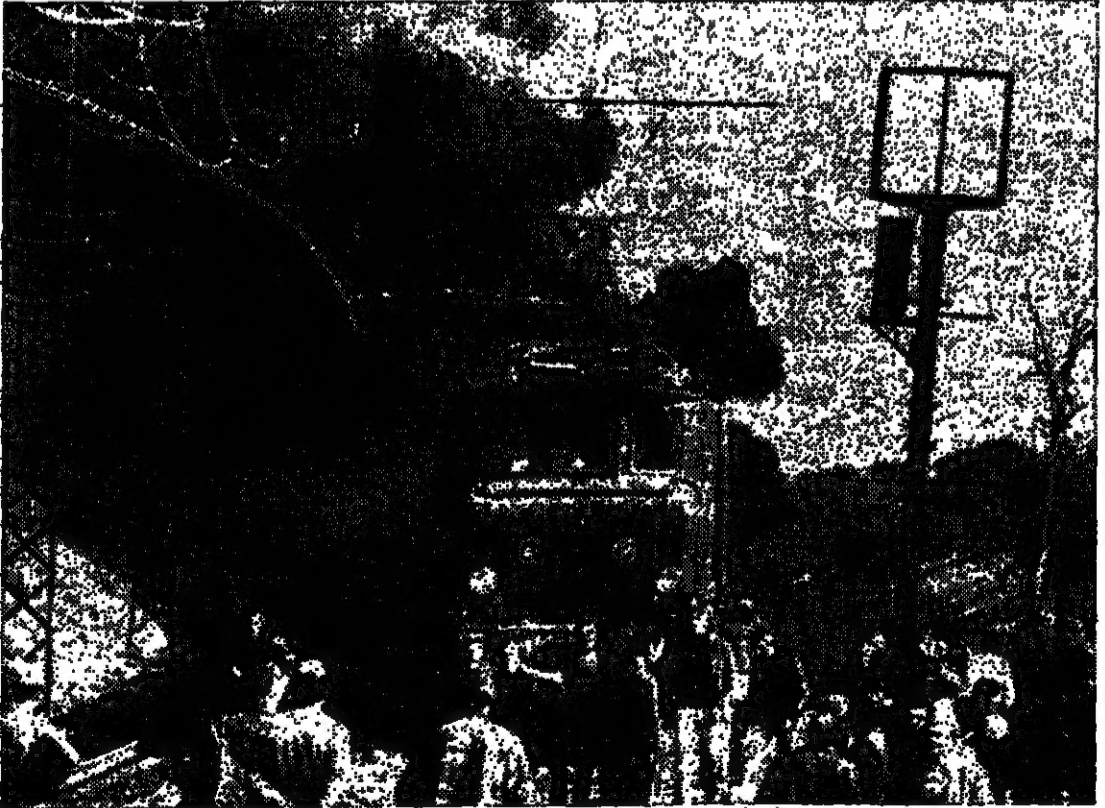
The Council of Alava Province, one of Spain's four Basque provinces, declared its "profound displeasure" over the way the government had acted.

The Municipal Council of Vitoria expressed its disagreement with the government measures and its "preoccupation with the means employed to maintain public order."

Vitoria is now the center of one of the longest labor conflicts in Spain. Strikes that began two months ago on economic issues have dragged on because of demands by companies of strike leaders and demands by clandestine leftist labor groups that the dismissed workers be reinstated as a condition for negotiation.

General Strike

The increasingly bitter struggle reached a high point yesterday with a call for a general strike. Thousands of workers surged through the city in an effort to close it down completely. In the resulting fighting, traffic signs and street lamps were torn out of the ground, cars were



Protesting winegrowers tore up tracks and set cars of a blocked freight train afire.

## Moscow Doubts SALT Pact Before U.S. Election

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 4 (WP).—The Soviet Union believes it is increasingly unlikely that an overall strategic arms accord with the United States can be achieved before November's presidential elections, informed Soviet sources said today.

That judgment, said sources who are regularly briefed on Kremlin thinking, is based primarily on an assessment of the U.S. political mood, rather than any specific new problems in the bargaining. Only a few weeks ago, Moscow specialists still considered an agreement likely and there was even talk of a visit to Washington by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in May.

While success is not being ruled out, the appraisal of Soviet policy-makers is said to be "dis-

heartened, would 'nullify' all the previous gains of U.S.-Soviet nuclear agreements.

Diplomatic analysts agreed that Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were distinctly more cautious than they would have been if an agreement were considered imminent.

Moreover, the Soviet leader for the first time disclosed that the Russians had proposed including the U.S. Trident submarines and strategic B-1 bombers in the SALT discussions, which he said, the United States had rejected—an unusually specific allegation for so authoritative a forum.

U.S. sources contend the Russians never seriously raised the issue and did not say what they were prepared to offer in return.

During Mr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow in January, progress was made on some of the outstanding

questions of substance—principally the role of the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber—which revived optimism on both sides that an agreement in the relatively near future was feasible.

Since then, the pace of the U.S. election campaign has quickened with the beginning of primary voting and Moscow has watched Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger go increasingly on the defensive for their détente policies.

Perceptive Soviet observers of the U.S. scene acknowledge that the "atmosphere" of Soviet-U.S. relations is probably sower now than at any time in the last four years.

"We do not expect official dries in the United States to like us," Georgy Arbatov, the top Soviet adviser to the Kremlin (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Christians Fight Muslims in Area of Beirut

BEIRUT, March 4 (AP).—Lebanese and Muslim gunmen neighboring towns in north Lebanon battled with mortars and rockets most of the day despite peace-making attempts by Lebanese and Palestinian soldiers, the Christian Lebanese said.

The said one person was killed and 10 were wounded in the fighting between Muslim villagers and Arafat and Maronite Christians from the nearby town of Tyre in the Akkar district, north of Beirut.

More FZA Forces

BEIRUT, March 4 (Reuters).—Syrian Liberation Army reinforcements have arrived in Lebanon this week, authoritative sources said today.

Lebanese press reports that as many as 3,000 extra troops had been sent to the Akkar district, north of Beirut.

## Yale's Women's Rowing Crew Disrobes in Feminist Protest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP).—Nineteen members of the Yale women's varsity rowing crew yesterday stripped in the office of their athletic director, a woman, to protest lack of shower facilities where they practice.

The women linked "Title IX," on their backs and chests, referring to a federal requirement that women's athletic teams have equal facilities.

The men's varsity crew has lockers and showers in a boathouse on the Homestead River. But a temporary trailer shower the women used last year has not received town zoning clearance this year.

Chris Ernst, the crew captain, said the 19 stripped in the office of Mrs. Joni Barnett, Yale director of women's intercollegiate sports, because "it was time for us to make some graphic demonstrations. Mrs. Barnett has been sympathetic before and sympathy never got us the facilities."

Mrs. Ernst read a 300-word statement which said in part: "These are the bodies Yale is exploiting. On a day like today the ice freezes on this skin. Then we sit for half an hour as the ice melts and soaks through to meet the sweat that is soaking us from the inside."

Yale officials said the temporary trailer shower may get zoning approval next week.



## Portugal Says Hostage Case Is 'Political'

Discounts Pay Dispute; 2 Americans Still Held

LISBON, March 4 (UPI)—The government today accused Communist-controlled workers, who have held two U.S. executives hostage this week in their own factory over a pay dispute, of staging a "political maneuver" and damaging Portugal's image abroad.

"We would like to stress that the government is very much against this," said a Labor Ministry official working on the case. "And we're not going to put up with it much longer."

In a separate development, the government released from prison today Maj. Otilio Saraiva de Carvalho, the former military security chief. He was in jail 2 1/2 months.

Political observers said Maj. Carvalho was released on provisional liberty, pending trial. He was jailed after a report was issued on Jan. 20 on the abortive leftist revolt of Nov. 25. The report alleged that Maj. Carvalho was implicated in the uprising.

**Exile Is Imprisoned**  
At the same time, Maj. Sanchez Osorio returned to Portugal from exile in Spain and turned himself in to police, who imprisoned him. Maj. Osorio was a close associate of ex-President Antonio de Spínola and fled the country with him after a rightist coup attempt failed on March 11 last year.

Meanwhile, since Monday, Communist-led workers have held Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. factory manager Maurice Brunson and production manager James Roney inside the company's factory in Alcoeche, located near here.

The employees said they seized the executives because the Firestone management repeatedly had refused to meet with them to discuss retroactive pay claims. But the government accused the workers of sabotaging a meeting on the problem scheduled yesterday in the city of Setúbal, near the factory. The workers reportedly said such talks could only be held at the factory itself.

## Soviet Party Meets to Elect Leadership

MOSCOW, March 4 (UPI)—The Soviet Communist party, in a secret session, today chose its leadership. The names were expected to be announced tomorrow at the closing session of the 25th party congress.

Secrecy was imposed on the proceedings in the Kremlin beyond a brief acknowledgment by Tass that "the congress took up the next item on its agenda—elections of central party bodies."

Leaders of the East European nations were thought also to be meeting today, although no Soviet official would confirm the report.

In today's proceedings, a new Central Committee of the party—now 241 members—was first nominated, then approved by the full congress. The central committee then nominated a Politburo—the men who rule the country. At 15 members, the Politburo has been one under its usual number.

There has been widespread speculation about the future Soviet leadership, but it is generally expected that party General-Secretary Leonid Brezhnev will continue in office.

Mr. Brezhnev is 69 and often said to be ailing, but his performance during the congress has been impressive, and delegates after delegates have referred to his brilliant inspiration.


**Tass Complaint**  
MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—The news agency Tass complained today that Chinese newspapers and radio stations are "trying to totally ignore" the Soviet congress.

Chinese media did not even report that the congress convened Feb. 24, Tass said in a dispatch from Peking.

"These days Peking propaganda has stepped up the campaign of slander against the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy, using the entire arsenal of vile epithets that, in its time, the Goebbels propaganda alone had used in respect of the Soviet Union," Tass said.

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Anne Armstrong, the new U.S. ambassador to Britain, and her husband, Tobin Armstrong, on arrival in London.

## Mrs. Armstrong Arrives In London as U.S. Ambassador

LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—Anne Armstrong smoothly plunged today into the role of U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's. She said that she was looking forward to discussing "the big issues of the day" with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other British leaders.

Mrs. Armstrong, 48, mother of five and a former Nixon administration Cabinet member, arrived here last night to assume her post as the first woman U.S. ambassador in London. She was accompanied by her husband, Tobin.

She said that she planned to see Mr. Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Foreign Office Minister of State David Ennals Monday for her first contacts with the British government.

What would she like to discuss with them, she was asked at an impromptu airport news conference. Was she not bothered by her lack of expertise in foreign affairs?

"Not in the least," Mrs. Armstrong replied. "I hope to get to know the members of the government here and to talk with them about the big issues of the day."

As for her lack of foreign affairs expertise, Mrs. Armstrong said, "I like the idea of a mix of lay people and our splendid Foreign Service people."

Anyhow, she said that she had held many important jobs in the past and "my duties were very widespread."

Mrs. Armstrong arrived here as 54th U.S. envoy to the Court of St. James's since John Adams in 1783. Among her predecessors in the job were five men who later became president of the United States—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan.

Mrs. Armstrong brushed aside questions as to whether she was daunted by the high cost of being U.S. ambassador here.

Before coming to London, she agreed that her husband was wealthy, though she denied that he was a millionaire. But U.S. officials said that few U.S.

paid by U.S. firms to foreign officials, the House adopted a provision that, when the President learns that a U.S. firm has paid such bribes or bribes have been demanded by foreign officials, he shall report the facts to Congress. He would also send a recommendation on whether U.S. aid to that country should be cut off.

The bill passed yesterday would permit "constructive trade with North Vietnam as a step toward normalization of relations and encouragement of completion of the accounting of Americans missing in action in the Indochina conflict. An attempt to strike out the trade provision was defeated.

"Traditional military aid would be denied to Chile because of its repressive regime but an attempt to go further and join the Senate in forbidding even cash sales of arms to Chile was rejected, 265-138.

**Turkey Fight**  
Another floor fight over aid to Turkey, which the bill would continue, was avoided by acceptance of an amendment stating that military aid to Turkey will end Sept. 30 unless the President states that Turkey is in compliance with all U.S. laws. Turkey violated U.S. law by using U.S. arms to invade Cyprus.

In reaction to reports of bribes

**More Marx Printed**  
NEW YORK, March 4 (Reuters)—Marx and Engels, both for the first time, outpaced Lenin in new translations last year, according to the latest UN world bibliography. Works by Marx appeared in 52 new translations, Engels in 59 and Lenin in 57.

## Life on Rhodesia Border: Subcurrents of a Threatening War

(This dispatch was written before Mozambique declared itself on a war footing with Rhodesia and cut off that nation's major outlets to the sea.)

By Henry Kamm

UMTALI, Rhodesia (NYT)—This Rhodesian town nestled among some of the prettiest hills of Africa on the border with Mozambique has plenty to worry about.

Nationalist guerrilla fighters are being trained and supplied on the other side of the frontier, the rhetoric of liberation war is being stepped up as negotiations between the government and a nationalist faction in Salisbury, the capital, drag on, and incursions and armed clashes along the border are rising.

But life in Umtali is as placid as the town's well-heeled, Midwestern U.S. appearance suggests. Shoppers bustle along the broad streets lined with stores whose empty stock shelves show that the United Nations sanctions on trade with Rhodesia, imposed eight years ago, are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The presence of a few military vehicles and some armed soldiers appears, if anything, to contribute to the general sense of security. The African township of 50,000 persons seems as tranquil—less well off—as the white town of 10,000.

**Expectations of Change**

But in the black reserves north of Umtali, in the kraals, or villages, on the border, the people appear less placid. Although the majority of Africans hesitate to talk with strangers, even when accompanied by persons they trust, those who do talk speak openly of their expectations of imminent change.

For those who talk, Joshua Nkomo, the African National Council leader conducting the drawn-out negotiations with Prime Minister Ian Smith, represents a conciliatory approach that is doomed to failure because he is suspected of being ready to settle for less than speedy majority rule in this country of 5.7 million blacks and 271,000 whites. They back the harder line of the faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who is in Mozambique.

**A Steady Exodus**

Since last summer, there has been a steady exodus of youths and men across the Mozambique border to join the guerrilla forces. The defections have been particularly marked in the Roman Catholic mission schools, where in some classes most of the teenage boys have gone. "They included boys near their final examinations, with university places assured," a white man here remarked in wonderment.

Persons caught crossing or aiding crosses have been sentenced to long jail terms under the state of emergency. But the great number of Africans who will not talk suggests that the degree of commitment to the nationalist cause, while widespread, is perhaps not high enough to arouse an organized attack. We are ready to fight with our mouths, a township leader conceded, laughing at himself after delivering a pro-Muzorewa tirade.

White people here appear to count heavily on what they consider their fighting superiority. The whites also believe that the black Africans do not feel strongly enough to fight.

"Some are fearful, but there is no general alarm," a knowledgeable local observer said. "And even if the situation should show fear before an outsider."

**Homes Stand Empty**

A considerable number of apartments and houses are standing empty, but opinion is divided on whether the depressed real estate market stems from political fears or overbuilding. Salesmen report a drop in orders, but are sure whether this is a result of seasonal or political factors.

Businessmen are hampered by frequent call-ups of their white employees for five-week stretches of reserve duty.

At outlying farms, security fences are being put up and arms are kept at the ready at night. But life in towns continues to reflect a Britain that no longer

exists. As in Salisbury, suits and neckties are de rigueur for gentlemen in all public places after 6 p.m., when one meets at the bar for "sundowners."

Table conversation is of a similar character. "Is he a good worker or is he a trade unionist?" a man in a safari jacket and khaki shorts asked a similarly clad man at breakfast this morning.

"I like my coffee very hot," a middle-aged woman instructed the black waiter, "but master does not," nodding toward her husband.

Suggestions that Rhodesians might consider returning to Britain from where many settlers came after World War II, are met with anger.

"I got such a letter from my daughter-in-law in England," said

a woman who owns a stationery shop. "They are most concerned about us. They want us to pack. But we don't intend to panic. We intend to stay." She looked at others in her shop for approval and received it.

"It must stay this way," a couple of tourists from South Africa wrote in the tourist office guest book, evidently alluding to white-minority rule. The woman

who runs the office displayed a page with pride. Asked to explain the apparent "in" in the African parts of the book, a white observer suggested: "The prevalence of equality and totalitarianism. When the possibility of intimidation was cited, replied: 'There are some who might consider that their life-style is shaped by intimidation.'"



PASSENGERS HAD JUST GOTTEN OFF—A bomb planted by terrorists ripped open a coach of a London commuter train yesterday morning as it was being switched, empty, to a siding after its last stop. Eight passengers on an adjacent train were injured.

## Power Talks End in Failure In Belfast

BELFAST, March 4 (AP)—The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention, set up by British last May to work out a way to share political power between majority Protestants and minority Roman Catholics, broke up as expected in failure today, after a final 10-hour session.

But in a last-minute display of stubbornness, the dominant Protestant Loyalists pushed through a motion in the early hours that the convention should meet yet again Tuesday.

Observers saw the move as a tactic to embarrass Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, who was scheduled officially to wind up the convention by an Order in Council, or authorized decree, at midnight tonight.

The Order in Council will mean that direct rule of the embattled province will continue from London—although the Protestants refused to back down from their demand that the Northern Ireland Parliament and government at Stormont, outside Belfast, be restored.

As the Protestant hardliners would have it, the majority rule of the Protestants would thus be resumed and power sharing would remain an unfulfilled demand.

The last-minute motion that the convention meet again was carried by 42 votes to 32.

**London Train Bombed**  
LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb exploded today on a commuter train that had just disgorged about 700 morning rush-hour passengers and pulled out of a crowded end-of-the-line station. Eight persons in a passing coach were hurt.

"If the bomb had gone off moments earlier," a British Rail spokesman said, "it would have been a massacre."

Scotland Yard said the bomb apparently was intended to go off inside Cannon Street Station, on the north side of the Thames River in London. The station is a major terminus for commuters from the southern suburbs.

Tonight, two bombs exploded in central London, one in the Covent Garden area and the other in Bloomsbury, emergency services reported. The Covent Garden blast outside a wine bar injured at least one person.

**Cites Arms Plan for Sandis**

## Rabin Calls It 'Absurd' of U.S. To Supply Both Israel, Arabs

TEL AVIV, March 4 (UPI)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that it would be absurd for the United States to sell arms to Egypt.

"We are now witnessing the possibility of supplying arms to Egypt after the United States already supplied weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia," he said. "This is an absurd situation."

The United States promised to maintain the balance of power and here it will supply arms to the Arab countries and immediately make it even by sending arms to Israel," Mr. Rabin said in a speech to high school students in a Tel Aviv suburb.

**Delay Is Seen In SALT Pact**  
(Continued from Page 1)

of U.S. affairs, said recently. "It is not important whether they like us. It is important that they should not talk to the U.S.S.R. by coercion." Mr. Aronson's remarks were clearly directed at Mr. Ford's Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, and Democratic candidate Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who have made détente a prime campaign issue.

With chances for a final accord believed to be diminishing, Soviet sources are again reviving suggestions that an interim pact be reached. This would amount, they say, to a reaffirmation of the principles of limiting strategic weaponry reached at Vladivostok in November, 1974, but would somehow sidestep the remaining problems in the negotiations until at least after the election.

Such a formula was mentioned by several Soviet sources at the time of Mr. Kissinger's January visit but U.S. sources said subsequently that the idea had not been formally discussed then. Nevertheless, the Russians may wish to try the proposal now.

Another Kissinger visit had been rumored here for late this month. That now seems unlikely as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will apparently be going to London, British sources said today.

**East-Block Call**  
VIENNA, March 4 (UPI)—East-bloc negotiators called today for early conclusion of a first-phase agreement to reduce armed forces in Europe, based on a Soviet proposal which they called a "compromise."

A Western spokesman said, however, that NATO partners are far from ready to accept the East's proposal in its present form.

**Wilson-Papers Theft Laid to Businessman**  
LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—A 44-year-old businessman was charged today with stealing tapes, photographs and documents belonging to Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Maurice Henn is alleged to have broken into a storeroom in London's Victoria district, where Mr. Wilson kept old papers and records.

## Vorster Cites Danger in A Of Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)  
Muller said the republic's road system could absorb some of the anticipated increased traffic movement to and from Rhodesia. South Africa, now Rhodesia's sole neighbor causing its traffic.

The Rhodesia Herald decided today in an editorial that Mosambique's decision to close borders was a sample of the pure Rhodesia could expect coming weeks.

Tanzanian and Zambian statements and ruling party newspapers today welcomed Mosambique's pronouncement of "state of war" against Rhodesia as a milestone in the struggle black nationalists against white rule.

In Dar es Salaam, the official newspaper of Tanzania's ruling party said that "the movement of a state of war against Rhodesia means that the state of war against Rhodesia is now a reality."

The two national daily newspapers of Zambia, the Zambia Daily Mail and the Times of Zambia, predicted an intensification of guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia.

Informed business sources said that most Rhodesian businessmen have been moving out of Mosambique since the Portuguese decision in 1974 to grant the colony independence. But they said that the loss of rolling stock is expected to have an adverse effect on Rhodesian efforts to route exports previously sent through Mosambique.

In London, representatives of Commonwealth states recommended that their governments urgently give economic aid to Mosambique now that it is applying United Nations sanctions against the break-British colony.

## U.S. Favors Arms to Sadat

(Continued from Page 1)  
desire to lift the embargo that they were told that Sadat was under considerable pressure from his military to do something concrete for decision to end his country's policies away from Moscow toward the West.

This argument, however, into expected skepticism among pro-Israel supporters as Benjamin Rosenzweig, D-N.Y., Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., both of whom are on the House International Relations Committee.

Rep. Rosenzweig said that he intended to introduce a resolution to lift the C-130 sale once administration formally completes the necessary paperwork. Mr. Solarz, ridiculing the notion, said that "Mr. Ford has more trouble getting elected than Mr. Sadat."

**Kennedy Approves**  
WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld today said the U.S. favors U.S. arms sales to Egypt. He said at a news conference that "the Egyptian government has indicated an inclination to move away from a Soviet style of supply and toward a U.S. relationship of some sort."

At another point, Mr. Rumsfeld said that "in a broad sense, we believe that the considerably improved relationship between the United States and Egypt is a healthy thing for the U.S. and the Middle East."

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## News Analysis: Spain's Rush to Complain

By Henry Gimier

MADRID (NYT).—Three months after the death of Francisco Franco, who prided himself on 40 years of peace and order, Spain is a country that is full of grievances and that has quickly shed its inhibitions about expressing them.

The Franco regime used to be accused of distracting people's attention from their problems with soccer matches. Now even that political fortress has been breached: the soccer players are asking for a union and want a 44-hour week.

Teachers, musicians, bricklayers, actors, factory workers, students, journalists, public employees—including even policemen—housewives, doctors, soldiers, truckers—they are part of a long list of Spaniards who have struck, demonstrated, protested or otherwise manifested unhappiness with things as they are.

There is worry here that at some point highly conservative military chiefs who think what is happening is abnormal might seek to re-establish, through military

dictatorship, the standards in force 40 years.

There are groups that "continue to consider as normal everything that happened in former times and not only normal for its time but normal for now, and what is more, normal for the future," the magazine *Trinero* remarked this week. "It is impossible to ignore the importance of this position and its possibilities for influencing the present moment. Those who represent it have considerable strength."

In the National Defense Committee of the parliament, a number of rightist deputies recently complained bitterly of universities that have become transformed into "Marxist fortresses," as one put it.

Adm. Pedro Nieto Antunez, a former navy minister, called for immediate action and added, "If higher decisions are not taken, we shall act on our own." Coming from a military man, the words were not lost.

The highly conservative deputy premier for defense affairs, Lt. Gen. Fernando de Santiago, said two weeks ago that the armed forces should stay out of political

struggle but had the task of defending such values as religion, the family and the fatherland. Gen. de Santiago said these values were under attack from subversive groups and he made it clear that the armed forces would not stand idly by.

The military attitude, the memory of the disorders of the Second Republic and the subsequent disintegration of the country into civil war in the 1930s help to explain the cautious, constantly hedged and often backward-looking language of those who now hold political power. The problem is that the attempt to carry out a prudently phased program of reform is running up against the natural impatience of large sectors of the population.

The depressed economy and a lack of credibility.

**Electoral Reform Plan**  
In the three months of the new monarchy, almost nothing has changed juridically and many things have changed in fact. Some of the harsher elements of a so-called anti-terrorist law decreed last August have been eliminated and a bill loosening controls on the right of assembly

has been sent to the parliament. The rest is a matter of promise and study.

A mixed commission of government ministers and members of the National Movement, Gen. Franco's vehicle for political control, is studying constitutional reform, notably a plan for a bicameral legislature, which would include an assembly elected by universal suffrage.

The Ministry of Justice is studying changes in the penal code. A new law widening the possibility of political association is under consideration. Special commissions are studying special administrations for the Basque country and for Catalonia, though every other region is also seeking special recognition. The Ministry of Syndicate Relations is studying the transformation of the state-controlled unions into separate and independent organizations for labor and management.

But pushed by their own impatience and benefiting from a fair degree of tolerance, political groups all across the spectrum have been meeting, organizing and campaigning as if elections were scheduled tomorrow.

Political blocs, notably the Socialists and Christian Democrats, that for years were split into rival factions, are trying to unify because they believe that way lies the best chance of winning. Rightists no longer want to be called rightists and people once associated with the authoritarian policies of Gen. Franco are now preaching democracy.

**Increasing Boldness**  
With increasing boldness, underground labor leaders have come forth to identify themselves and, in advance of any reform, the labor movement has become increasingly aggressive, independent minded and unresponsive to official controls. The wave of strikes that began in January and continues now gave a powerful push to the breakup of the old molds of command and to the emergence of new representative groups.

The Communist party, which has played a prominent role in the labor field, has also tried to come forth as a normal political group but official tolerance has set a limit here.

"We don't trust them," Prime Minister Jose Arela

plained the other day.

In the government, in the Council of the Realm, in the National Movement and in the Senate, many of those who now deal with the growth of democracy also lack credibility. Hence the opposition calls for democratic rupture by which the institutions and people of the past would be cast aside in a fresh start made.

"If you are going to build a house, you hire an architect, a grocer," a militant Catholic said the other day. "If you're going to build democracy, you hire a grocer." The grocer is the bourgeoisie.

In the background of this new dealing with the growth of democracy is the world's financial crisis. The world's trade gap are the most worrisome aspects of the situation and the government pledges to do its utmost to avoid a recession. Inflation is not entirely accurate while efforts to hold it down have only created raw materials and wage earners.

Steady inflation, rising unemployment, stagnating production, lack of investment and a trade gap are the most worrisome aspects of the situation and the government pledges to do its utmost to avoid a recession. Inflation is not entirely accurate while efforts to hold it down have only created raw materials and wage earners.

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**Holds Back on Endorsing Another**

**Bayh Ends Drive for Democratic Nomination**

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, March 4 (WP). Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana ended his formal campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination today, saying he "just got tired of being everybody's good choice."

Mr. Bayh said he is "suspended" his campaign but he refused to say the time being to endorse any of the liberal candidates who will run in the April 4 New York primary. Those include Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma.

During the campaigning for the Massachusetts primary, in which Mr. Bayh finished seventh with 15.6 per cent of the vote, he frequently referred to Rep. Udall as his "second most favorite candidate."

Today, however, Sen. Bayh said he would be "premature" for him to endorse any of the Democratic contenders. He added: "I don't want to throw my weight around."

He said, "As we get closer to the nominating process... I will



have a personal responsibility to make my position known."

Sen. Bayh said the delegate states committed to him in 38 of New York's 39 congressional districts can have for the asking his authorization to support another candidate, but that he would not attempt to influence their choice.

Rep. Udall is running delegate states in 23 districts, and one of his states in the remaining 16 districts will be asked to switch to Rep. Udall. A Udall strategist said the campaign organization failed to raise enough money to qualify delegate candidates in all 39 districts.

Sen. Bayh's withdrawal left three Democratic liberals still in the race, but one—Sergeant

Shriver—was likely to follow Sen. Bayh's example soon, observers believe.

**"Hard-Nosed Advice"**

Hurting from poor showings in New Hampshire (fifth place) and Massachusetts (sixth place), Mr. Shriver said in Chicago today that he is examining the possibility of pulling out of the race. He had scheduled three days of campaigning for the March 16 Illinois primary but he told a news conference today he is strapped for campaign funds and will seek "hard-nosed political advice" from his staff as he holds to the Illinois schedule.

A reporter asked whether he was considering a withdrawal. "I haven't gotten any final statement to make on that subject," he said, "but I'm here to look into that."

Former Sen. Harris made it clear that he would remain in the race despite a fifth-place finish in Massachusetts, ahead of Mr. Shriver and Sen. Bayh. He said in Chicago that he intended to make Illinois a referendum on the issue.



Sen. Birch Bayh

Sen. Bayh is the third Democrat to abandon the race for the presidential nomination. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford dropped out in January.

**Senate Panel Said to Want Curb on FBI**

NSA Eavesdropping Also Called Target

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).—The draft of the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities will contain strongly worded recommendations to control the domestic intelligence activities of the FBI and the electronic eavesdropping capabilities of the National Security Agency, key congressional sources said yesterday.

Two subcommittees of the Senate committee are putting the final touches on sections covering the committee's findings and recommendations, which will be placed before the full committee for approval next week.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the committee, declined to confirm whether the subcommittees were preparing the draft would offer strong language on either the FBI or the NSA.

He said, however, that he would support such recommendations and he hoped that the other members would.

**Curb on CIA**

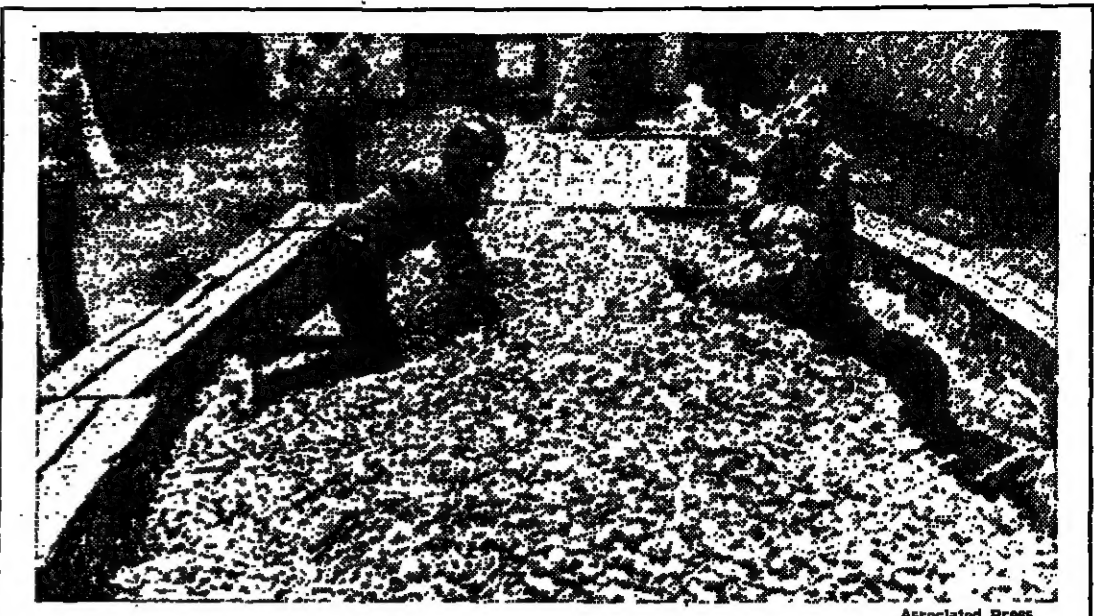
Sen. Church also said that he would urge his committee to support legislation to bar the CIA or any intelligence arm from covertly intervening in the domestic affairs of democratically elected foreign governments.

The senator said he would also personally favor laws to keep the CIA from infiltrating U.S. educational, religious and news media institutions to conduct secret foreign operations.

The investigation into the leaking of the House committee's intelligence report gained momentum as representatives voted overwhelmingly to broaden the subpoena powers that will be used during the inquiry.

By a vote of 32 to 35, the House moved to widen the power of its Ethics Committee to question witnesses under oath, including persons not directly connected with the government.

Moderate and conservative representatives easily brushed aside objections of liberals that the scope of the investigation was expanding and that the inquiry itself was senseless.



HOW MUCH IS A MILLION?—To find out, students at a Copenhagen school collected a million bottle caps. A steel mill has offered to buy the collection and the money will be used to bankroll a picnic for the children this spring.

**Centralizes International Operation**

**Lockheed Revises Setup, Retires 3 Officers**

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., jaded by a pay-off scandal involving foreign officials, has undergone a major corporate shake-up that puts international operations under control of the home office and includes retirement of three senior executives.

Among the retirements announced yesterday was that of John Clutter, 64, a Lockheed employee for 37 years who headed the aerospace firm's Far Eastern operations during the period when Japanese agents were paid millions of dollars to promote aircraft sales.

A Lockheed spokesman refused to say if Mr. Clutter's retirement—and those of the two others—were connected with disclosures that the firm had paid officials of foreign governments to insure sales of its aircraft.

In Los Angeles, Lockheed directors also accepted retirement of two other senior executives, vice-presidents Archie Folden, 64, and Ralph Osborn, 61.

The spokesman said Lockheed was "re-establishing the position of corporate vice-president to direct all international marketing activities, including operation of the company's overseas offices."

In Tokyo, Japanese government leaders were reported ready to consider as "reasonable" the offer of the head of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to make available the names of Japanese officials alleged to have accepted bribes from Lockheed. But Japanese opposition parties criticized conditions placed by U.S. officials on disclosure of the information.

Roderick E. Hill, the SEC chairman, told the same committee that information on the identity of officials involved in the bribes can be offered only after the Japanese government promises that names will not be used in a manner which would interfere with an independent investigation.

of Lockheed operations that the SEC is organizing.

Two former top executives, board chairman Daniel Haughton, 64, and Carl Kotechian, 61, vice-chairman and chief operating officer, resigned on Feb. 13 after a Senate subcommittee was told of the overseas payoffs.

In Canada, Defense Minister James Richardson told Parliament yesterday the payoff scandal has made it increasingly difficult for Lockheed to arrange financing. Canada has agreed to buy 18 Orion aircraft from Lockheed for an estimated \$1 billion but details are still being worked out.

And in Italy, State Attorney Mario Martella said he was awaiting permission from Washington to visit the United States to pursue his country's investigation of the scandal. The Senate hearings were given information that indicated Lockheed paid \$1.5 million in Italy to promote the sales of its airplanes.

There were indications that the subcommittee is trying to clear up contradictory testimony involving alleged Lockheed payoffs in West Germany. The committee is known to have received allegations from former Lockheed sales executive Ernest Hauser that payments were made to former West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss and his party, the Christian Social Union. Mr. Strauss has denied the charge.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, Robert Haack, Lockheed's new board chairman, said he is convinced of the falsity of Mr. Hauser's most recent public allegation—that Lockheed bribed U.S. Air Force officers in a position to steer business to the company.

In The Hague, Prince Bernhard, who is under investigation in the Lockheed scandals, has canceled a trip to Hot Springs, Va., in April when he was to have presided at a conference. He also will cancel a trip to Latin America.

The government information service said that the trips were canceled to speed up the investigation of reports that Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, received money to promote the sale of Lockheed products.

**Goodbye Admits Bribes**

AKRON, Ohio, March 4 (Reuters).—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. yesterday admitted it had paid \$845,000 since 1970 to promote its foreign sales, including \$120,000 directly to foreign officials.

The company refused to identify recipients, saying disclosures "would unnecessarily present an undue risk of physical harm to employees of the company's foreign subsidiaries in the countries concerned."



Robert W. Haack, the new chairman of Lockheed Corp.

**Under Pressure to Perform Well**

**Reagan to Intensify Attacks on Ford in Florida**

By Jon Nordheimer

PACIFIC PALISADES, Calif., March 4 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan turned to the Florida campaign today, prepared to intensify attacks on the Ford administration as he enters what his people agree is the most critical phase of his challenge to the president.

He plans a new round of attacks on the "failures" of U.S. foreign and domestic policy under President Ford's 18-month leadership.

He President's victories Tuesday in the Massachusetts and most primaries have increased pressure on Mr. Reagan to

abandon his so-called "11th commandment"—his stated policy of not directly attacking the President to preserve harmony in the Republican party.

Sources close to the candidate said that Mr. Reagan will assail Mr. Ford's leadership at a press conference in Orlando, Fla., the first stop of the California's first four-day swing through a state that is now viewed as a "must-win" primary for him.

**Strong Language**

"His Orlando statement should be the strongest thing he's ever said about the President," a top Reagan adviser said. "It's in language that he has wrestled with

in his own mind since the campaign started and which he has now decided needs to be said."

John Sears, Mr. Reagan's national campaign manager, said in a telephone interview at his Washington office that the former California governor's "restraint and discipline" over the early months of the campaign had established his concern about allegations that his insurgency would split the GOP and insure defeat for the party in November.

"We are at the point now," Mr. Sears explained, "because of the way we've conducted ourselves, that people are not screaming at us about being divisive. We now feel that if we want to poke

[Mr. Ford] over something substantial, we can do it without someone accusing us of taking the party down the same road as 1964."

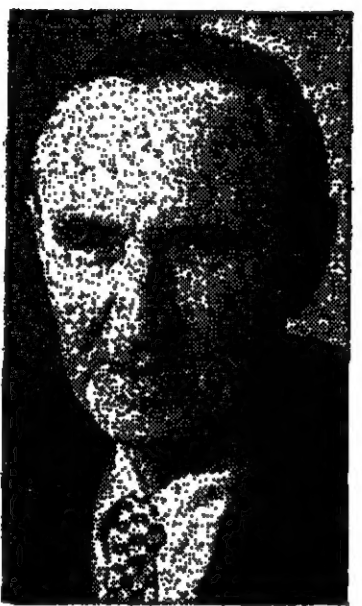
In that election year, when Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona was the Republican nominee for president, the right and left wings of the GOP were fractured badly by ideological disputes. Sen. Goldwater lost by a landslide margin to President Lyndon Johnson.

**Moral Victory**

Whatever the official rationale inside the Reagan camp for stepping up attacks on Mr. Ford, it would appear that the most significant argument has been supplied by supporters who feel that the candidates must now carry Florida to sustain his challenge.

Mr. Reagan yesterday claimed another moral victory in the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries. But his advisers, who had dreamed of early crushing blows against Mr. Ford, are now convinced that Mr. Reagan cannot retain the grace of his 11th-commandment position and still hope to defeat an incumbent they believe is vulnerable on fundamental issues.

In a statement released yesterday, Mr. Reagan said he was "most pleased" with the results of Tuesday's primaries. "In Massachusetts, we appear to have gathered more than 30 per cent of the Republican vote, although we spent no money and made no appearances there," he said. "In contrast, the President's Committee is said to have spent in the neighborhood of \$200,000. In addition, I am delighted that we picked up 15 delegates, three more than we expected."



Sen. Mike Mansfield

He said that the results in Vermont were equally gratifying. "Even though I did not enter that primary, a fifth of the state's Republican voters braved a blizzard to write in my name," he stated.

It has become increasingly apparent that Mr. Ford's victory in New Hampshire, even though narrow, has been of enormous significance in keeping his prestige intact and in giving him measurable momentum in the Florida race. It is also forcing Mr. Reagan into a new aggressive posture that may ultimately be the deciding factor in this campaign.

**Braved Blizzards**

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**Mansfield, 72, Rejects Race for New Term in U.S. Senate**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Mike Mansfield, the scholarly Montana Democrat who served Senate as majority leader for more than a decade, announced today that he will not seek re-election in November.

Sen. Mansfield, who will be 73 March 16, has spent 34 years in public office—23 of them in the Senate. He said, "It is not a time but it is time enough."

It seems to me that the time has come to perform a final service to the nation, to the Senate and to the people of Montana," Sen. Mansfield said in a statement which an aide said he made his decision with his counsel.

Sen. Mansfield said she had expected her husband to announce his decision soon and said her statement a surprise.

Sen. Mansfield's departure from Congress follows a recent announcement by his Republican counterpart, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, that he would seek election the 98th Congress.

Robert Byrd seeks job as assistant Democratic leader next year. Sen. Mansfield, 72, was as Sen. Mansfield's likely successor as majority leader, announced immediately that he did not seek the job.

Sen. Byrd told a reporter he had known since last fall that Sen. Mansfield planned to retire. "I'm sorry to see him retire," Sen. Byrd said. "He was a good majority leader. I have been able to work with him with not the slightest friction for 10 years."

The West Virginian said he intended to continue his campaign for president. "But it appears unlikely that his name will appear anywhere but on his own state's primary ballot."

In his statement, Sen. Mansfield declared flatly, "I will not be a candidate for re-election in the 98th [Congress]."

**Won't Suggest Successor**

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen it would be "impertinent" for him to suggest a successor for the party post.

He said he will continue to serve as majority leader for the rest of this Congress and declined to speculate what he might do after retirement.

"I only take one step at a time," said Sen. Mansfield, turning aside a question about whether he might accept an ambassadorship.

He said his biggest disappointment in his years in Congress was that "I was not able to stop or slow down the Vietnam war."

As for his proudest accomplishment,

he spoke of initiating the Watergate investigating committee and the Senate Intelligence committee, helping to win the vote for 18-year-olds and "saving Flat Head Lake in Montana from the Army engineers."

A ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Mansfield had a special expertise in Asian affairs which led him to seek U.S. withdrawal from the Indochina war long before it was finally accomplished in 1973.

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**Racial, Social, Foreign Issues Seen Divisive for Democrats**

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT).—Predictions of some basic and initially damaging divisions among Democratic voters on the issues of race, social and foreign affairs emerged in the latest New York Times survey of primary voters.

Although the trends seen in today's poll in Massachusetts are still inconclusive, the survey suggests fragmentation is under way by some signs that many voters of Gov. George Wallace

of Alabama and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia—who placed third and fourth on Tuesday—might resist coalescing behind other Democratic candidates if their choice failed to win the nomination.

Nearly two-thirds of the Wallace voters, interviewed after they cast their ballot, refused to name a second Democratic choice, far more than among any other candidates' voters. Further, the polls showed, both the Wallace and Carter voters were much more likely than other Democrats to say they would vote for President Ford rather than other possible Democratic candidates in November.

Indeed, at least as things stood Tuesday in Massachusetts—as many Carter voters said that they would switch to Mr. Ford as would stay in the Democratic column.

If Massachusetts Democrats are at all typical of their party nationally, then Democrats are united on the old bread-and-butter economic issues such as federal job guarantees, a balanced budget, the power of big business.

However, the survey contains little to suggest that these issues have any substantial impact on the primary's outcome. All the Democrats—even Gov. Wallace on the right—look traditionally liberal on Democratic stands on the economic issues.

What then did seem to influence the vote? The poll suggests it was those old emotional issues of race, social policy and foreign affairs that divided the Democrats and a relatively new issue, the environment.

For example, by margins of 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, backers of Gov. Wallace and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington said that the government had paid too much attention to the needs of blacks

and other minorities. By contrast, voters for Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, were far more liberal and disagreed with that opinion by a 3-to-1 margin. As a whole, the Democrats were evenly split (51 to 49) on the question.

Similarly, on debate with the Soviet Union, military spending, collection and other questions, the vote split sharply, with Rep. Udall getting the liberals and Gov. Wallace and Sen. Jackson the conservatives. "The busing constituency was owned by Gov. Wallace, who collected nearly 50 per cent of those who cited that issue as important."

And for all the talk about abortion, only 7 per cent of Massachusetts Democrats said that it was important and about 40 per cent of that group voted for Ellen McCormack, the candidate who has made that her only issue.

In savoring his victory Tuesday night, Sen. Jackson said that by standing at the "progressive center" of his party he had put together a "grand coalition" of the Franklin D. Roosevelt sort. He also mentioned the names of Harry Truman and John Kennedy. He said that his emphasis on jobs, peace and the "mismanagement" of the economy and foreign policy has won a big following in a "lunch bucket" state like Massachusetts.

Does Sen. Jackson's New Deal-like vision hold up to scrutiny? Only partly. He did do well among a major element of the Roosevelt coalition, union members, especially blue-collar workers, and those with less formal education than most voters.

But his constituency was probably a lot less liberal than he would have hoped and it remains to be seen if he can attract the McGovern wing of the party,

which is particularly strong in Massachusetts. Fewer than half of the Jackson voters said that they had voted for Sen. George McGovern four years ago.

Sen. Jackson did not do so well among the young, white-collar workers and the better-educated. And even among the major element of the Roosevelt coalition and a group which Sen. Jackson has courted assiduously, did not give him as much backing as might have been expected. He got about a third of the Jewish vote, while Rep. Udall got nearly 40 per cent, although this difference may not be statistically significant.

**Responsive Chord**

The Udall vote seemed most rooted in the liberal upper-middle-class portion of the electorate for which Massachusetts with its scores of colleges is well known. He also did very well among the white-collar workers and the young. He seemed to have struck a responsive chord with those concerned about preserving the environment, an issue that has more support among upper than lower status voters.

The poll suggested that the Wallace vote came heavily from disaffected voters, who were four times more likely to distrust the government than was any other group of voters. Fewer than half believed that Gov. Wallace could win the presidency.

The poll suggests that things would have been quite different if two prominent Democrats were on the ballot. Twenty-four per cent said that they would have voted for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and 35 per cent for Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Without this competition, the winner, Sen. Jackson got 23 per cent.

**U.S. Official Said to Quit Sweden After Spy Charge**

STOCKHOLM, March 4 (Reuters).—A U.S. diplomat, accused as an African journalist here of spying for the CIA in Angola, has been told by the Foreign Ministry to leave the country today.

Arne Hultberg, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm, left the country two days ago with his wife. On the way, a leftist magazine accused him of using veiled threats to relatives of Kenyan "four-star" Arthur Opot in an attempt to recruit him as a CIA agent.

In a 12-page article, the magazine, *Friluftsliv*, said Mr. Hultberg, a freelance journalist at a Swedish Broadcasting Corp., accepted money from Mr. Opot to travel twice to Angola and had fed him false information about the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and about Swedish journalists working in Angola.

Sen. Byrd told a reporter he had known since last fall that Sen. Mansfield planned to retire. "I'm sorry to see him retire," Sen. Byrd said. "He was a good majority leader. I have been able to work with him with not the slightest friction for 10 years."

The West Virginian said he intended to continue his campaign for president. "But it appears unlikely that his name will appear anywhere but on his own state's primary ballot."

In his statement, Sen. Mansfield declared flatly, "I will not be a candidate for re-election in the 98th [Congress]."

**Won't Suggest Successor**

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen it would be "impertinent" for him to suggest a successor for the party post.

He said he will continue to serve as majority leader for the rest of this Congress and declined to speculate what he might do after retirement.

"I only take one step at a time," said Sen. Mansfield, turning aside a question about whether he might accept an ambassadorship.

He said his biggest disappointment in his years in Congress was that "I was not able to stop or slow down the Vietnam war."

As for his proudest accomplishment,

he spoke of initiating the Watergate investigating committee and the Senate Intelligence committee, helping to win the vote for 18-year-olds and "saving Flat Head Lake in Montana from the Army engineers."

A ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Mansfield had a special expertise in Asian affairs which led him to seek U.S. withdrawal from the Indochina war long before it was finally accomplished in 1973.

He said that the results in Vermont were equally gratifying. "Even though I did not enter that primary, a fifth of the state's Republican voters braved a blizzard to write in my name," he stated.

It has become increasingly apparent that Mr. Ford's victory in New Hampshire, even though narrow, has been of enormous significance in keeping his prestige intact and in giving him measurable momentum in the Florida race. It is also forcing Mr. Reagan into a new aggressive posture that may ultimately be the deciding factor in this campaign.

**20% of Americans Live in Areas of Doctor Shortage**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Twenty per cent of Americans live in areas where there are not enough doctors to take care of them, a commission sponsored by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation reported this week.

After a two-year study, the Commission on Physicians for the Future called "the lack of readily available medical care" for 45 million Americans who live in rural areas and inner-city slums a major problem for the nation.

"In general," the commission said, "the states with the most physicians are those with the highest levels of income, education and urbanization."

It said there are 121 rural counties without a doctor, often because few recent graduates of medical schools want to settle in small country towns. Doctors also have moved out of the inner cities, leaving residents there to depend on hospital emergency rooms, which do not provide continuous, comprehensive medical care, the commission added.

While large segments of the population are without good medical care, the commission said, the country now has the highest ratio of doctors to residents in this century—164 doctors for each 100,000 Americans.

**Secret CIA Data Sent to the House Reported Missing**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—More than 200 "top-secret" and "secret" documents which the CIA turned over to the House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, including a letter written by an aide to CIA director George Bush.

The documents cover such sensitive subjects as the CIA budget, strategic arms limitation, the 1974 coup in Portugal, the agency's use of business firms for cover and the debasing of CIA personnel to other government agencies, CIA aide Mitchell Regorin said in a letter dated Feb. 27 to committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

Of a total 232 documents missing, 189 were classified top secret, according to the letter. Some of the CIA personnel to other government agencies, CIA aide Mitchell Regorin said in a letter dated Feb. 27 to committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

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**British No Quitters**

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—For every 8 hours lost in Britain by strikes, 3 hours are lost in France and 30 minutes in West Germany, a government spokesman said in a letter sent Monday to Mr. Bush, Rep. Pike asked for more specific information about the documents, such as when and to whom they were given.

**1974 U.S. Birth Rate Stayed at Record Low**

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The U.S. birth rate for 1974 remained at the record low recorded the year before as more women began their families later in life, new government figures show.

The birth rate was 14.3 births per 1,000 population, the same as in 1973, the National Center for Health Statistics reported yesterday. It said there were 3,550,968 registered live births in 1974, a seven-tenths of 1 per cent increase over 1973.

**Fire Detection Begins at Home**

KENNEWICK, Wash., March 4 (AP).—The firemen in a station here have installed smoke detectors in their firehouse.

"I guess they figure they're such deep sleepers they couldn't wake up in time if their station caught fire," said City Manager Art Colby. "But I think it's silly."

However, an assistant fire chief, Gene Graves, said it was necessary to install the two 840 detectors to comply with state law.

**14 Jailed in Florence in Wine-Fraud Trial**

FLORENCE, March 4 (AP).—Fourteen persons were found guilty today of adulterating wine and sentenced to jail terms of up to eight years in a trial here.

The 14 were among 23 persons charged with adding chemical substances or falsifying wine labels. The others were acquitted.

**Indonesia Fires Chief of Indebted State Oil Agency**

JAKARTA, March 4 (Reuters).—President Suharto has dismissed Ibnu Sutomo, director of the Indonesian state oil company, Pertamina, almost a year after the company disclosed debts of \$3 billion.

A presidential decree, which also dissolved Pertamina's membership board of directors, named Maj. Gen. Piet Harjono, secretary-general of the Finance Ministry, as the new director, became effective yesterday, a Mining Ministry spokesman said.

Gen. Harjono has been serving as Pertamina's director for finance and administration since the debts, stemming from unauthorized short-term borrowing to finance rapid expansion, were announced.

The change was seen as an attempt to restore international confidence in the company.

With an output of around 70 million tons of crude oil a year, Indonesia is the world's 12th largest oil producer. More than 80 per cent of the country's foreign-earnings are from oil revenues.

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### Psst... Want To Own Bridge For a Day?

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP).—The Brooklyn Bridge, which has often been sold to visiting innocents, will be officially placed on the auction block Saturday.

The famous East River span will go to the highest bidder for a day, during which it will be renamed in the winner's honor.

The bridge, linking Manhattan and Brooklyn, is one of 300 heretofore unpurchasable items to be auctioned on television for the benefit of Brooklyn cultural institutions, which are financially ailing because of New York City's fiscal crisis.

### U.K. Flu Deaths Up 521 in Week

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—Deaths from influenza rose to 1,233 in England and Wales last week, an increase of 521 over the previous week, the Department of Health said yesterday.

The death toll from flu in the last five weeks is 2,415, the department said. Most of the victims were above 65 years of age.

Doctors reported that the epidemic—mostly from the "Victoria" type virus which was first isolated in Australia—appeared to be easing.

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Arabian Gulf (air)	114.00	228.00	Mexico (sea)	114.00	228.00
Australia (air)	248.00	496.00	Morocco (air)	55.50	111.00
Austria (air)	114.00	228.00	Nepal (air)	114.00	228.00
Belgium (air)	114.00	228.00	Netherlands (air)	114.00	228.00
Burma (air)	114.00	228.00	New Zealand (air)	146.50	293.00
Bulgaria (air)	55.50	111.00	Norway (air)	228.00	456.00
Canada (air)	114.00	228.00	Pakistan (air)	138.50	277.00
China (air)	114.00	228.00	Philippines (air)	114.00	228.00
Cyprus (air)	55.50	111.00	Poland (air)	55.50	111.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	55.50	111.00	Portugal (air)	55.50	111.00
Denmark (air)	114.00	228.00	Romania (air)	55.50	111.00
Ethiopia (air)	114.00	228.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	228.00	456.00
Finland (air)	114.00	228.00	Singapore (air)	138.50	277.00
France (air)	114.00	228.00	South Africa (air)	114.00	228.00
Germany (air)	114.00	228.00	Spain (air)	114.00	228.00
Greece (air)	114.00	228.00	Sri Lanka (air)	114.00	228.00
Hong Kong (air)	114.00	228.00	Sweden (air)	114.00	228.00
Hungary (air)	55.50	111.00	Switzerland (air)	114.00	228.00
India (air)	114.00	228.00	Thailand (air)	55.50	111.00
Indonesia (air)	114.00	228.00	Tunisia (air)	55.50	111.00
Iran (air)	114.00	228.00	Turkey (air)	55.50	111.00
Iraq (air)	114.00	228.00	U.A.R. (air)	55.50	111.00
Ireland (air)	114.00	228.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	55.50	111.00
Israel (air)	114.00	228.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00	228.00
Italy (air)	114.00	228.00	Vietnam (air)	138.50	277.00
Japan (air)	114.00	228.00	Yugoslavia (air)	55.50	111.00
Korea (air)	114.00	228.00	Zaire (air)	114.00	228.00
Kuwait (air)	114.00	228.00	Europ. Countr. (air)	55.50	111.00

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## One of the Most Productive Nations India Complains World Ignores Its Industry

RANCHI, India, March 4 (NYT).—Here, in the huge factories, foundries and steel mills ranging over the hills west of Calcutta, is the other India, the heart and muscle of an industrial vitality that people of this country say the world tends to ignore.

"In New York and London, they know all about hunger in our primitive farming villages," said a heavy-machinery executive in Ranchi, voicing a common complaint. "But who knows that India is not only making almost all of its own steel but even exporting a million tons of it this year?"

It is yet another paradox of this often baffling land that India is not only one of the world's poorest countries, but also one of the most productive. Fewer than a dozen countries have a gross national product larger than India's.

In contrast to the stone-age primitivism in which many millions of its people still live, the other India, symbolized by the towering smokestacks of this city, is already a modern society, well on its way, some economists think, to becoming an industrial power.

Steel Output Grows

Besides steel, the production of which has increased by nearly 20 per cent in the last year, India manufactures a variety of technologically advanced products that most of the rest of the Third World either imports or does without, including automobiles, precision instruments and electronic calculators.

In the rush to exploit this

### Diplomats Visit Cambodian Site Of Alleged Raid

BANGKOK, March 4 (UPI).—Foreign diplomats have viewed the site of an alleged bombing raid in Siem Reap, Cambodia, but not all agreed it was a U.S. attack.

Thirteen ambassadors and a Swedish deputy foreign minister, Otto Lundqvist, visited Siem Reap, 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, Sunday, Radio Phnom Penh reported.

Although many recorded statements for the radio condemning the alleged U.S. raid Feb. 25, others pointedly refused to refer to foreign involvement in the incident.

The visitors saw mass destruction. Swedish Ambassador Kaj Bjork said the town reminded him of scenes of World War II destruction.

They were shown three bomb craters, the radio said.

It said 366 homes, a kindergarten, a park, a market and a monastery were damaged or destroyed in the explosions. Fifteen persons reportedly were killed.

Diplomats accredited to Cambodia on the tour were from China, North and South Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, Albania and Yugoslavia. Others on the tour were Peking-based ambassadors from the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Zambia, Sweden, Egypt, Tunisia and Afghanistan, in addition to Mr. Lundqvist.

### Britain Recalls Envoy to Nigeria At Lagos' Request

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—Britain today withdrew its ambassador from Nigeria at the request of the Nigerian government.

The ambassador, High Commissioner Sir Martin Le Queene, was pulled out because of his "personal unacceptability" to the Nigerian side of the British Foreign Office.

Relations between Britain and Nigeria have been cool since an abortive coup attempt in Lagos Feb. 13.

Demonstrators ransacked the British High Commission building several days after the coup attempt. Sir Martin then made representations to the Nigerian government to allow him to claim compensation for damage done to property.

The withdrawal of the high commissioner does not mean a rupture in diplomatic relations between Britain and Nigeria.

Relations between Britain and Nigeria have been cool since an abortive coup attempt in Lagos Feb. 13.

### Peace Corps Worker Lassa-Fever Suspect

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—A U.S. Peace Corps member who worked in Africa has been hospitalized here with suspected Lassa fever, one of the world's deadliest diseases, health officials said yesterday.

Margaret Coe, 42, who was reported in good condition, arrived here with her husband from Sierra Leone in western Africa, last Saturday, officials said. She was admitted to the hospital Monday.

### NATO Envoy Approved

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The Senate approved yesterday the nomination of Robert Strauss-Hupe to be the next U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

region's abundant deposits of coal, iron and other minerals, there has been a burgeoning of industrial cities like Ranchi, which has doubled in size in the last ten years.

It now has a population of 300,000, most of them dependent, at least indirectly, on the Heavy Engineering Corp., a huge manufacturer of large industrial equipment. There a man with few skills can earn \$70 a month, a good wage by Indian standards.

The late Prime Minister Jawahar Nehru, referred to giant projects such as foundries and dams as "the new temples of modern India." Like his daughter, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he sometimes complained that the West was ignoring India's industrial progress.

Civil Liberties

These official complaints, and the effort to change India's international image, have increased in the eight months since the government accused a storm of criticism overseas by suspending civil liberties and arresting its opponents in a drive against what it called "internal subversion."

### Seven Germans Sentenced in Italy Art Theft

FLORENCE, March 4 (UPI).—A court here has convicted seven West Germans of stealing two priceless Renaissance paintings that Adolf Hitler had tried to take from Italy three decades ago. It sentenced them in absentia to jail terms ranging from four to seven years.

The 15th-century paintings, a "Madonna With Child" attributed to Masaccio and a "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Germany's Hans Memling, were stolen from the Palazzo Vecchio in March 1971. Rodolfo Siviero, the Italian diplomat-detective in charge of recovering stolen art works, located the paintings in Switzerland in 1973 and forced the alleged thieves to return them by threatening to have them arrested.

The chief defendant, Walter Hofer, died before the start of the trial.

Mr. Siviero told reporters in 1973 that Mr. Hofer, acting as agent for Hitler and his art-loving wife, Eva Braun, had acquired the paintings during World War II but was forced to abandon them because of fighting in Florence. They disappeared until Mr. Siviero traced them to Germany and recovered them in 1948.

When the paintings disappeared again from the Palazzo Vecchio in 1971, Mr. Siviero said, he suspected immediately that they had been stolen by "old-guard Nazis." His investigation eventually led him to Mr. Hofer and the paintings.

### Iceland Seeking Fast Patrol Boats From Norway

COPENHAGEN, March 4 (Reuters).—Icelandic Premier Geir Halgrimsson said today that his country was trying to get more patrol boats to strengthen its navy, now playing a key role in a fishing dispute with Britain.

Mr. Halgrimsson told newsmen: "The Icelandic government has approached Norway for such vessels." He said he knew nothing about reports of a Norwegian refusal.

Sources in Oslo said today that Norway would not supply fast patrol boats while the "cod war" between Iceland and Britain continued.

Mr. Halgrimsson reiterated that Iceland would not negotiate with Britain until British warships were withdrawn from Icelandic waters and until there was a substantial change in Britain's attitude toward Icelandic needs.

He refused to talk about specific figures today but said Iceland wanted lower British catches and smaller fishing zones for British trawlers.

He said that Reykjavik would continue to seek international support for its position and added that NATO and the United Nations were possible forums for these efforts.

### 2 Accused of Killing 'Wizard' in Normandy

BERLOUP, France, March 4 (Reuters).—Two brothers in this Normandy village have confessed to killing a man that they believed to be a wizard who caused the death of a relative and several animals on their farm, police said today.

Jean Cezus, 49, was shot and killed with a rifle after the brothers, who also claim to have supernatural powers, watched a television program on witchcraft, police said.

### 3 Foreigners Given Algiers Death Terms

ALGERS, March 4 (UPI).—A state security court yesterday sentenced three men—a Frenchman and two Italians—to death and four others to prison on charges involving terrorism and connections with the French intelligence service.

The court gave death sentences to Claude-Pascal Rousseaux, the Frenchman, Jay Salby, and Ignacio Tedesco. They were convicted on charges of bombing the newspaper El Moudjahid.

### Italian Nazi Aide Jailed

TRIESTE, March 4 (AP).—An Italian collaborator of the Nazis, Luciano Hesse, 54, was found guilty yesterday of giving false testimony in a trial about Italy's only concentration camp during World War II. He was sentenced to four months in jail.



NEAR THING—Jack and Betty Kissel of Miami looking at their wheel-marked automobile after it was skinned by a private plane making an emergency landing on U.S. 1 in South Miami. No one was hurt. Pilot Jerry Proenza said, "We had an engine failure and it was the only place where we could land."

## Fears of Crime, Violence Stir Wealthiest District of Paris

PARIS, March 4 (AP).—A little to chase the prostitutes and apparently nothing to cope with two organized gangs, one of which traps old people in subway tunnels and robs them and another group that, operating from motorcycles, steals purses and wallets.

Street crime has become a commonplace in this city's wealthiest precinct, the 16th Arrondissement, where wealthy Parisians used to say that the only possible irritant for a rich man was the mixed odor of Rolls Royce exhaust fumes, expensive perfume and money.

"Now," says Georges Mesmin, the local city councilman, "there isn't a day when my office doesn't handle a bunch of complaints from people. They say the police have gotten to the point where they disregard anything short of murder. The result in the 16th is that you have the beginning of what I'd call the New York-Washington complex: people who are afraid to go out of their houses."

Friendly Greetings

Princess Caroline of Monaco is said to get friendly greetings from the prostitutes that prowl Avenue Foch but their relationship with the rest of the population is not always congenial. A neighbor complained to a reporter that a prostitute recently opened the door of her car and exposed herself just a few yards away from the residence of the president of the National Assembly.

In all, there are about 200,000 persons living in the 16th, which runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bois de Boulogne. They live in apartments worth about \$5,000 a square yard of floor space and include the family of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The police maintain that crime statistics in the 16th are much like those in the rest of the city proper—relatively stable for the last three or four years, with a recent marginal increase. They also insist they are busy with preventive steps, making 35,000 identity checks and investigations during a 10-month period in the district last year.

Dealing With Police

But Mr. Mesmin and another councilman from the area, Michel Elbel, say the statistics do not reflect the situation that they feel is developing. Their explanation is that people just avoid dealing with the police because the authorities in the 16th seem to consider beatings and purse-snatchings unworthy of their attention.

"People are fed up with the attitude of the police," said Mr. Mesmin, who is a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's parliamentary majority and not a man who would normally buck the establishment. "So many people have told me that if you report a crime you get a shrug in return and maybe a comment like, 'You should be happy you're not dead.'"

### Three Killed in Blast At School in Thailand

BANGKOK, March 4 (AP).—Explosions set off by two young gunmen killed three persons at a vocational school yesterday. Some students and politicians linked the violence to pre-election tension between the left and right in Thailand.

Police did not rule out the possibility that rivalry between student groups was behind the incident. They said that the gunmen entered the suburban school and forced teachers out at gunpoint before the explosives went off.

### Paul Hahn Dies: Golfer Was Top Trick-Shot Artist

LAKE WORTH, Fla., March 4 (UPI).—Golf's best known trick-shot artist, Paul Hahn, 57, died yesterday at a hospital here of a heart attack.

Mr. Hahn had had open-heart surgery twice since 1974 and retired Dec. 18.

He had averaged more than 225 performances a year during the last 25 years and performed in 50 foreign countries. He flew his own twin-engine plane to most of his performances.

Gen. W. L. Barringer

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Retired Army Maj. Gen. W. L. Barringer, 79, who held top positions in World War II and the Korean conflict, died Sunday at a nursing home here. Gen. Barringer was a specialist in logistics.

Frederick T. H. Tetens

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT).—Frederick T. H. Tetens, 77, author and critic of Nazi Germany, died Sunday at a hospital at Englewood, N.J.

Mr. Tetens, who fled his native Germany in 1934, was the author of two books, published here after World War II—"Germany: Field With the Kremlin" and "The New Germany and the Old Nazis."

During the war he was an adviser to several government agencies and from 1946 to 1948 was a research consultant to the War Crimes Commission.

Ray Gilbert

HOLLYWOOD, March 4 (UPI).—Composer Ray Gilbert, 63, who won the Academy Award for the best song in 1947 for "Zip-a-Dee-Do-Do" in Walt Disney's "Song of the South," died yesterday at UCLA Medical Center following heart surgery.

### NATO Plans Exercise In Western Atlantic

NORFOLK, Va., March 4 (AP).—The first multinational NATO exercise to be held off the North American East Coast in two years will begin next Tuesday, Adm. Isaac Kidd, supreme allied commander for the Atlantic, has said.

Over a 10-day period, 17,000 men in 35 ships and 13 aircraft squadrons will be matched against each other in friendly and enemy forces stretching from a point off the Florida coast to Halifax, Nova Scotia. And in San Diego, the Navy announced that five nations will take part in an 11-day exercise starting today off the southern California coast.

## Hearst Defense Asks Barring Of Harris Apartment Material

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 (NYT).—The arrest of William and Emily Harris on a San Francisco street by agents of the FBI was recounted in court yesterday as Patricia Hearst's defense sought to exclude from the evidence against her material that was taken from the Harris apartment.

The material includes the so-called "Tania interview," some of it in Miss Hearst's own handwriting, that the government alleges describes in true terms her attitudes toward her life with the self-styled "Symbionese Liberation Army."

Other materials from the apartment seemed to contradict her testimony that she helped to rob a bank and lived as a fugitive for more than a year because she was afraid of the revolutionary group that kidnapped her and took her as a member under the name of Tania.

Stella Langford, an assistant U.S. attorney, told Judge Oliver Carter that the defense was attempting to climb aboard a "wildly helpful" to rob the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank here on April 15, 1974, had not previously made a legal attack on the search of the Harris apartment. They made no move until late Tuesday, a day after Judge Mark Brandler in Los Angeles State Superior court granted a motion to suppress evidence against the Harris. That motion was drawn by Leonard Weinglass, legal adviser to Mrs. Harris, who serves as her own attorney.

The jury was out of court all day and the courtroom was empty all morning while lawyers read the transcript of Judge Brandler's evidentiary hearing on which the Los Angeles suppression order was based.

Court resumed in the afternoon, with the jury out, as Lawrence Lawler, assistant special agent in charge of the FBI office here, testified in the events surrounding the search of the Harris apartment and the search of their apartment.

The lack of a search warrant was the issue that had moved Judge Brandler to suppress. In the state trial, the evidence taken in the search on Sept. 18—guns, bomb parts, ammunition and writings. Before their arrest, the

Harris were under surveillance for 30 hours, during which time the FBI could have obtained a warrant. Instead, agents broke into the apartment, opened locked closets without search warrants, and then got a warrant after which they searched the Harris apartment. The search of the Harris apartment was conducted in Mr. Lawler's testimony.

Stella Langford said, "We identified the 638 Precinct Street address, because the Solihais girls were living there, so we set up a surveillance." The Harris lived at 638 Precinct Street address, the work of Mr. Lawler referred to would be Kathleen and Josephine Solihai, Steven's sisters. "The authorities have sought them unsuccessfully for several months for questioning."

Mr. Lawler did not explain why the Solihais were of interest to the FBI at that point. Kathleen Solihai has been named in the Hearst trial as being an occupant of an apartment in Berkeley where Miss Hearst and the Harris were when they returned to San Francisco following a March 17, 1974, shootout in Los Angeles, where all the other SLA members were killed by the Los Angeles police.

Evidence Ruled Legal

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—Evidence seized in Miss Hearst apartment immediately after her arrest was "legally obtained," FBI agents even though they did not have a search warrant at the time, Judge Brandler ruled yesterday.

The evidence includes an automatic weapon with a 30-shell "banana" clip, which the prosecution believes is the one it used to fire into an Ingleside Calif. sporting goods store May 16, 1974.

In making his ruling, the judge denied a motion to suppress evidence in the upcoming trial of William and Emily Harris, who allegedly got away from a shoplift incident was "covered" by Miss Hearst's burst of gunfire.

But Judge Brandler left it way open for the legality of a search at Miss Hearst's San Francisco hideaway to again be questioned here when and if Miss Hearst is willing to testify about her conversation with the FBI agent who arrested her.

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دولت اسلامی



# PARIS THEATER

## A Festival Every Night With Adapted Shakespeare

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 4 (UPI)—French translations of Shakespeare have generally been regarded as a bore. Even André Gide, when he tried "Hamlet," wrote: "The play is a bore."

But the novelist Jean-Louis Bally, though he has yet to write the major tragedies, has succeeded with his fine and "richly textured" version of "Richard III" and "Pericles," which he now adds an admirable adaptation of "Twelfth Night" — "La Nuit des Rois" — which has just opened at the Odéon.

### SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Oscar Peterson will play a concert at Royal Festival Hall March 5 at 8 p.m. The Billie Holiday trio is featured nightly at the Apollo.

RUSSELL—Chet Baker will play at the Apollo March 5 and 6. The National is offering Sylvie Vartan on March 5; Frank Zappa, The Mothers of Invention, and the Cockney Rebel and the Harleys on March 10. All start at 8 p.m. Chick Corea and Return to Forever will play at the Palais des Beaux Arts on March 9 at 8 p.m.

ENEVA—Rhonda Scott, accompanied by Kenny Clarke, will give a concert at Victoria Hall March 8 at 8 p.m. and Sylvie Vartan her show will be at the Apollo on March 9, also at 8:30.

PARIS—The Noah Howard Trio will be at the Nouveau March 4 at 8 p.m. Chris de Winter will be featured in the Festival in the northern city of St. Leu-La-Fort March 9 p.m. Chick Corea will be at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de la Chapelle March 7 at 8 p.m. Zappa at the Palais des Beaux Arts March 8, also at 8 p.m. Slide Hampton, Al Levitt, Georges Arvanitas are appearing nightly at the River Boat.

AVOS, Switzerland—Pianist Alvin Durr is appearing nightly at the Davosser Hotel. FRANK VAN BRARLE.



Genevieve Casile, left, and Ludmila Mikael.

stage de Midi," gives us a lovely Viola, a creature of remarkable beauty, aristocratic poise and youthful charm. On the above-stairs level there are smooth performances by Genevieve Casile as the peevish Countess Olivia, by François Beaulieu as the love-sick Duke and by Francis Ruster as Sebastian. Every night is a festival night at the Odéon.

## MUSIC: La Scala Opens London Exchange With Rossini

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—The operatic exchange between London and Milan brought the La Scala company to Covent Garden last night to launch a 10-day stand with Rossini's "La Cenerentola" in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The gala occasion was graced by a performance of gala quality. Teresa Berganza as Cinderella brought it to a memorable close, singing "Non più mesta" as only she, today, can sing it, if without

the booming bottom notes that Rossini had in mind. Claudio Abbado and the Milanese orchestra gave Rossini's infectious overture the shimmering pianissimo beginning that turn facile device into musical magic, and there were masterly buffo characterizations by Paolo Montarsolo as Don Magnifico and Enzo Dara as Dandini.

It was, indeed, a musically stylish evening with everyone in the cast, including Margherita Guglielmi and Laura Zannini as the far from ugly sisters, throwing off both the extensive coloratura and the prestissimo patter

## Tribunal on Crimes Against Women Opens

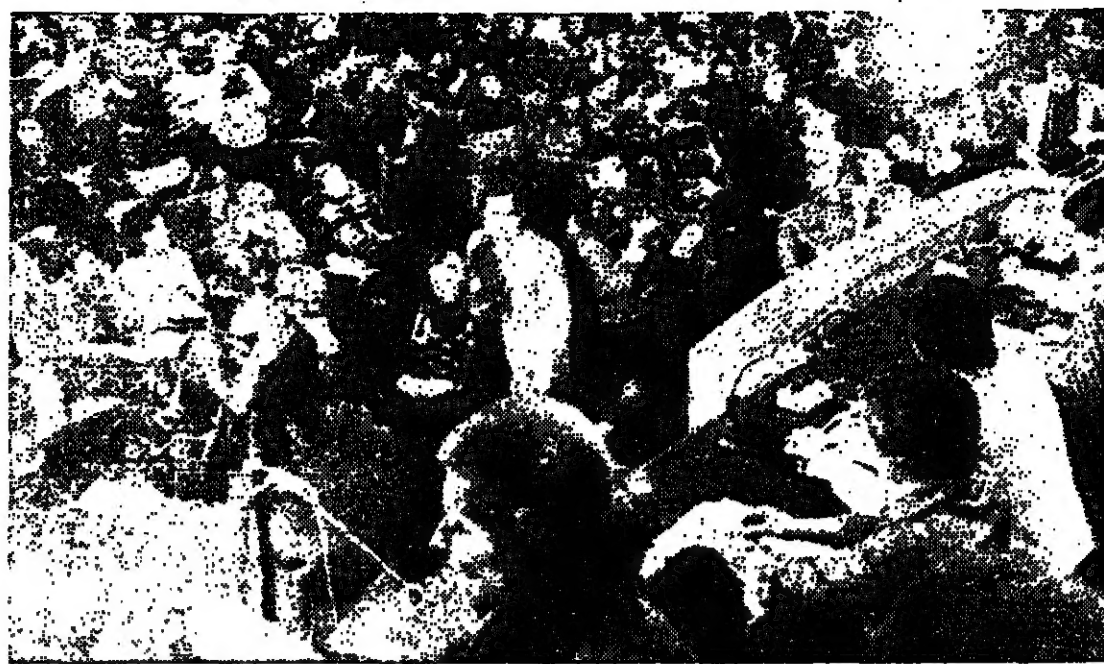
By Susan Heller Anderson

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI)—The International Tribunal for Crimes Against Women opened here today as more than 700 women from all over the world poured into the Palais des Congrès.

The topic of the first day of the five-day meeting was medical injustices and the assembly heard testimony from victims of brutal abortions, medical experimentation and forced sterilization. Outside the auditorium, controversy centered on the banning of male journalists from the daily sessions and the assembly heard testimony from victims of brutal abortions, medical experimentation and forced sterilization.

Richard Longworth, a United Press International reporter, said "Originally we had assigned a woman to cover the event, but when we found out that men weren't allowed, we took her off the story as a matter of principle." He noted that his organization was trying to break away from the tradition of women reporting solely on women's events. Prof. Diana Russell, one of the tribunal's chief organizers, gave the reasons for the ban. "We assumed men would not give us fair coverage, like in Mexico [the International Women's Year Conference] when they focused only on the disruptions and not on the considerable solidarity," she said. "Also, they should have women to send—that's really what we want."

Prof. Russell, author of "The Politics of Rape" and a Mills College sociologist, pointed out that there was an all-woman film crew and an all-woman video



The First International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women opens in Brussels.

group working at the tribunal. Male journalists seemed slightly mollified when tribunal spokesman Nicole Van De Ven explained that many of the witnesses, particularly rape victims and political prisoners, did not want to relate their traumatic experiences before the press. She also reminded the group that any congress has the right to meet behind closed doors and to decide who will participate. Women journalists were expected to pay the 150-franc fee required from all participants. The opening session began with a letter from Simone de

Beauvoir, who had been scheduled to address the assembly in person. After expressing her regrets at not being able to attend, Mme. de Beauvoir said, "For the first time, [women] will coalesce to speak out together against their scandalous condition. You are correct to consider this condition the source of real crimes."

Next, representatives from Belgium, England, Portugal, Mexico and West Germany presented cases dealing with abortion and gynecological injustices, including stories of sadism by doctors.

An English witness, Ann Pettit, recounted an experience in a hospital in Nottinghamshire. "When I went for an abortion, I was told by the doctor, 'If you play around with sex, you will have to pay for it.' He then inserted a catheter in the uterus so contractions would begin to expel the fetus. I was in heavy labor for 34 hours, during which time I was refused painkillers. After 18 hours, the other women patients pleaded that I be given medication."

Ruth Tedesco, an American woman, told about being diagnosed as having breast cancer but not permitted to see the test results. When she became suspicious, she insisted on seeing the records and found that nothing showed on any X-ray to indicate she had breast cancer. "They

wanted to give me a lumpectomy to experiment on my body," she claimed. In the afternoon, delegates from Israel, Portugal, Japan and Sweden reported on injustices toward women under family laws in their respective countries. The assembly then adjourned to workshops on abortion, forced sterilization and medical self-help.

The tribunal continues tomorrow with consideration of economic inequities. Violent crimes will be discussed over the weekend and Monday's closing session will consider specific plans for action to eliminate these crimes.

## East Bloc Boycotts W. Berlin Festival

BERLIN, March 4 (UPI)—The European Communist nations are boycotting an international choir festival to be held here in June, the West German Singing Union said yesterday. A spokesman for the union said it had sent invitations to Poland, East Germany, Romania and the Soviet Union to attend the festival, June 9-13. But he said they all rejected the invitations without saying why. Russia refuses to attend any West German-organized events in West Berlin because it insists that the city is not part of West Germany.

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## Flash Point in Rhodesia

Whether or not relations between Mozambique and Rhodesia constitute a state of war in any formal sense, the closing of the frontier by President Machel, after a series of border incidents and "hot pursuit" of guerrillas by Rhodesian forces, does bring the explosive potential of this portion of southern Africa to flash point.

The most immediate critical aspect, for Rhodesia, is its inability to ship goods in or out of the ports of Maputo and Beira, and the consequent dependence of a country that is landlocked and half-surrounded by hostile neighbors on the long and not too adequate rail routes through South Africa. Taken by itself, this situation would be enough to cause Prime Minister Ian Smith to hasten to reach an agreement with the relatively moderate black nationalists. Indeed, there have been hopeful signs already that such an agreement was in sight.

It may now be too late to make such an accord of any real value. The Rhodesian blacks are divided, and Mr. Smith has resisted giving the huge black majority in Rhodesia (6 million blacks vs. 270,000 whites) what Britain, and even South Africa, have urged upon him: some kind of gradual approach toward the political power that black numbers and history demand. The radical blacks now have active support from Mozambique. More, they can look toward Angola, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, and the

Cuban men and Soviet arms there, for more direct aid.

Rhodesia, on the other hand, is viewed coolly by South Africa now, and the British government has made it clear that it will not intervene, militarily, should war break out. The British position, as a government spokesman in the House of Commons has stated, is for "the peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia." The problem now is whether such a transition is possible, even if the Smith government is willing to work toward it.

There are elements in the critical situation that may temper the most dangerous aspects. While both Mozambique and Angola are governed by radical groups, they may be amenable, for their own reasons or through pressure applied from outside, to a solution that would allow Rhodesia to evolve toward majority rule rather than submit to one imposed abruptly by violence. For the slower course would accord better with the economic needs of this whole area, and reduce frictions among Rhodesia's African neighbors. In any case, despite the risks it entails, despite the opposition of white supremacists in Rhodesia and elsewhere, it is urgent that Mr. Smith strive to attain a quick agreement with his country's African National Council. For unless that group is satisfied, war is virtually inevitable. And it will be a war in which Rhodesia will be virtually isolated.

## Message From Massachusetts

Surprise, of course, is in the eye of the beholder or, to put it another way, in the eye of those foolhardy enough to make predictions. Still, we think it deems Sen. Jackson's achievement in the Massachusetts primary to put too great an emphasis on the fact that a lot of people didn't expect it to happen. It does them more good to talk of the senator's "surprising" victory than it does the senator himself. What, when you think seriously about it (with benefit of hindsight, naturally), could have been more predictable? Sen. Jackson not only spent more money and time in Massachusetts than his leading competitors did, he also is identified with positions that have a special appeal in that state's particularly strained social atmosphere. So he has earned the right to be this week's "front runner," a mixed blessing when you consider what happened to last week's front runner . . . you know, what's his name? . . . Jimmy Carter. Still you can say this in Sen. Jackson's ascendancy: Henry Kissinger will be thrilled.

What happened in Massachusetts that may turn out to matter? First, Henry Jackson, in his 1976 debut, has moved smartly into serious contention. And while we are talking about the Democrats, so has Congressman Udall, the current "front runner" among the so-called liberals. For now, however, we must leave Mr. Udall aside; his next big appearance is three weeks away in New York, where he will be trying to consolidate his claim to be the liberal candidate. What he will then have to deal with, in addition, is likely to be determined by the outcome in Florida next week.

This is what makes the primary process so interesting. Individually the contests are extremely hard to make sense of. Cumulatively they do in fact send us a variety of interesting messages. For example, Florida is now a very important contest between Sen.

Jackson and former Gov. Carter—if you believe, as we do, that George Wallace is not going to be the Democratic party's nominee. As for the junior varsity, as we have increasingly come to think of the other Democratic contenders, nobody did well—it's as simple as that. Their front runner is Fred Harris.

We pause here to pay tribute to Sargent Shriver's irrepressible good humor and Birch Bayh's dogged efforts. And we trust they will understand if we do not dwell at length on their prospects at this stage. We do, however, need to dwell for a moment on some other results affecting the Republicans as well as the Democrats in Vermont as well as Massachusetts. Gov. Carter and President Ford both picked up a tidy packet of delegate votes in Vermont and Mr. Ford did a nice wipeout job on former Gov. Reagan in Massachusetts. In fact the Ford showing in Massachusetts makes the Republican primary in Florida even more of a Dodge City at high noon next Tuesday. Mr. Reagan, perhaps a victim of his own exuberant publicity, needs to do awfully well there if Illinois is going to mean anything for him the following week. To date his delegate mass has yet to go critical, as they say in nuclear circles.

Is there a great conservative, anti-federal government tide running? Massachusetts speaks with forked tongue: Sen. Jackson is anything but an anti-federal government man (and said as much) and neither Mr. Carter nor Gov. Reagan, who are running against Washington and all its works, came out very well. Even so, it is fair to say that compared with New Hampshire, where the aggregate liberal vote was impressive—but without the presence of candidates Wallace or Jackson—the Massachusetts result does suggest some sort of rightward tug. On to Florida. . . .

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Rhodesia's Rising Crisis

There have been too many discussions between the four African leaders most closely involved—Presidents Machel, Kaminda, Seretse Khama and Nyerere—to justify the view that the present moves against Rhodesia have been anything but carefully considered. . . . Mr. Smith's attitude to negotiations with Mr. Nkomo has shown no sign that he thought time was running out. The new factor is certainly the victory of the Cuban-led MPLA offensive in Angola.

As President Machel was preparing to carry his earlier threats into effect, Dr. Neto announced that the MPLA will not attack Namibia (South-West Africa) or even Rhodesia. It seems therefore that the African leaders have decided or been persuaded to concentrate on Rhodesia's vulnerable flank and not to risk a clash with South African troops. This should leave the Cuban troops and Russian arms or logistical support available for a new theater.

—From the Times (London).

### French, Italian Communists

It is not that Communism (the one described by Solzhenitsyn) that the Communist parties of France and Italy want. Why not believe them? Because they so often varied in the past? But in the past, they precisely and readily complied with the demands of "proletarian internationalism," that is to say with the changing attitudes of the Soviet leaders. In 1947, Jacques Duclos and Luigi Longo made amends at an international meeting in Moscow. But today, Enrico Berlinguer and Gaston Plissomier maintain their position in Moscow even before the congress of the Soviet Communist party. They can do so without running any risk. Because they come from Italy and France, two countries which are not under Soviet domination, two countries where there is a multiparty system, and not the dictatorship of a few people backed by the apparatus of a party supposed to represent alone the interests of all and sundry. . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1901  
WASHINGTON—President William McKinley and Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took their oaths of office and were inaugurated yesterday in a pouring rainstorm. For President McKinley it was his second term, for Vice-President Roosevelt, his first. In spite of the weather, the greatest crowd that has ever attended an inauguration was on hand, as well as the largest display of military might.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1926  
PARIS.—The information that the American tax exemption on incomes derived from foreign sources received by American citizens living abroad at least six months a year, is retroactive and applies to income received during the calendar year 1925, has been received by the U.S. Embassy here in Paris. This means that Americans who are living abroad do not have to pay any taxes on their wages.



McKENLEY—The Rhodesian News Leader © 1976 by Chicago Tribune.

## Adrift in a Sea Without Laws

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—My bet is that not one head of government of a major developed country (capitalist or socialist) has looked over the brief of his country's position at the forthcoming Law of the Sea Conference. Yet the issues to be negotiated starting March 26 in New York are as potentially critical as the issues discussed in SALT, the International Atomic Energy Agency or the World Food Council.

For what is about to happen is a rewriting of the legal doctrine of the law of the freedom of the sea, a doctrine that has lain practically unchanged, but not undisturbed, for 350 years when Hugo Grotius formulated it in the days of 380-ton transatlantic sailing ships. From that time to this the oceans have been largely lawless. Harlan Cleveland, the former U.S. ambassador to NATO, has written in the forthcoming issue of *Oceanic* magazine, "Freedom of the seas" we called what law there was, and it worked well for those who got there first with the most ships and the best technology, and the naval strength to back them up. But now the community of potential users is getting too large, the technologies too efficient, the newcomers too impudent. *Leaves faire* doesn't work when too many ships want to use the same narrow places, when too many polluters dirty the ocean commons, when too many explorers want to look for mineral wealth under the continental margins and on the ocean shelf.

### Need for Rules

The conflicts that we are used to seeing on land—border disputes, territorial aggrandizement and the rest—are putting out to sea. And if our statesmen don't push ahead and draw up some well constructed rules we will end up with a situation that will make the Barbary pirates look like schoolboy adventurers.

Brian Johnson of the International Institute for the Environment and Development has defined six traditional uses of ocean space as a means of transport, as a source of wealth, as an area for fixed installations, as a location for military activity, as an area of recreation and as ultimate dump or sink for all the wastes of human society. "In all these categories," he writes, "change is now furiously speeding up."

Take transport. In 1948 no cargo ship weighed more than 25,000 deadweight tons. By 1973, over 400 oil tankers weighing more than 200,000 tons were operating or under construction. These oil tankers with their oil spills and oil leakages, joined with the ever mushrooming land-based excreta of modern civilization, present the escalating problem of pollution. While seas—the Pacific, the Indian and parts of the Mediterranean—are dying. And as industry, entering its science-fiction phase, talks of locating itself on sea on ocean platforms, near to the source of underwater minerals, it raises the specter of vast complexes of nuclear reactors, dependent on sea water to provide deuterium for fusion power, but spewing out tritiated water, the radioactive isotope of hydrogen.

There are 135 million cubic kilometers of sea. Enough for all the rubbish of mankind, one would think, and enough room for everyone to fish. But such crude figures are deceptive. Already the sea is sending us warning signs of the limits of its capacity. The world's harvest of fish is beginning, for the first time in recorded history, to fall. Today's fishing is highly technological—using computers, sonars, helicopters and even satellites for spotting fish. There are factory ships equipped with giant vacuum cleaners sucking up all forms of marine life and automatic gutting machines with deep freezing to follow.

Some experts argue that we are edging on the limits of the ocean's stocks. Others, like the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, say, "Even though many of the more valuable stocks of fish are being heavily exploited,

and in some cases over-exploited, it is important to note that the living resources of the sea as a whole are still underexploited. Two areas which are still largely underexplored are the Indian Ocean and the southwest Atlantic."

If the limits of fishing have produced the "red war" and an outcry for the British Navy, it is nothing compared with the competitive drive for the sea's minerals, might trigger in a decade or two. For, in the eyes of many delegates coming to New York, this ultimately is what it is all about—who is allowed to break through to the next "gold rush" where there are as yet no government, no law, no peace officers.

### Notorious 'Nodules'

At present oil and natural gas are overwhelmingly the most important mineral resources extracted from the sea bed, most of it from depths less than 100 meters. But now the horizons of the world's large mining corporations are moving out as they consider the technology for reaching other minerals. Not only on the continental margin, but out on the abyssal floor at depths of 3,500 to 5,500 meters. It is here that there are the notorious "nodules"—large pebbles, sometimes the size of a baseball, rich in manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper.

The Law of the Sea Conference, which has now met four times, has barely begun to grapple effectively with these issues. Part of it is understandable, for, as Ann Hollick wrote in *Foreign Policy* last year, "The conference can be compared with an effort to combine in a single international decision-making process the issues before the Stockholm Conference on the Environment, the SALT negotiations, the UN Energy Conference and the Rome Food Conference." But part of it is incomprehensible. Not least, there are those nations of the Third World which are either landlocked or with little coastline, which appear to have been persuaded by their coastal brethren into acting against their own national interests. The issue is the 200-mile limit which, if nothing is done, is likely to go through this session as the consensus view. Yet only a small number of developing nations, together with quite a large number of developed nations, will benefit—those with long coasts and abundant offshore resources. Under a 200-mile zone, 35 countries will acquire 50 per cent of the total ocean space to be enclosed. Ten countries will get 30 per cent.

The Third World has allowed itself to go adrift on its own rhetoric—"national sovereignty over natural resources." In other words, 200 miles to call your very own. Which is fine if you have a long coastline with a rich continental margin, like the United States or the Soviet Union, but downright stupid if you are Zambia, Afghanistan or Bolivia. Ironically it was the United States in 1970 which proposed a draft treaty which would have provided for "really substantial revenue sharing of the proceeds of the exploitation of the deep ocean floor, and even of the outer continental margin. It was content to keep for its own exclusive use an approximate 40-mile zone. The Third World, distrustful of the source of this proposal, rejected it.

The real danger is that this session of the conference will now settle for the lowest common denominator—maximum extensions of jurisdiction. Nothing could be a worse recipe for future conflict. Existing international inquiries will be exacerbated. Border disputes will be given a new lease of life. International pressure to control pollution will be reduced.

Hugo Grotius would not have approved of this. The ocean, he wrote, "rather possesses the earth than is by it possessed."

### Letter

#### World TV Ratings

Now just hold on there a minute, Mary Blume and Stella Richman (CHT, Feb. 26). Unless Miss Blume has literally global acquaintances with television in all the world's leading countries, which seems improbable, I question her breathtaking generality that "the best British television is the best television there is." I also question Miss Richman's authority to take such a patronizing attitude towards West German television. I cannot, any more than can Miss Blume, sweepingly claim that West German television ranks above that of every other country. I can, though, say that after a quarter of a century's residence here, with fairly frequent exposure to the television of other countries where I speak the language, I place West Germany's TV achievement at the head of my own demanding personal list. For overall intelligence, literacy, variety, and programming responsibility towards all strata of the population, I know of none other which, day in and day out, can equal it.

PAUL MOOR.

Beclin.

## U.S. Policy at Dead End

## Bankruptcy in Africa

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—U.S. policy for southern Africa has arrived at dead end. The conspicuous failure of Washington's covert intervention in Angola ought to have made this clear to everyone.

The United States must now try to make a fresh start in a part of the world that cannot be ignored, an area largely out of control that has become an object of outside intervention and great-power involvement. It is an area that harbors the rapidly rising risk of catastrophic racial war.

It will not be easy to make a fresh start because the hour is late in the southern African tragedy, and because U.S. policy, founded on incredibly wrong premises, has bankrupted long before the Angolan disaster.

Many ingredients helped to bankrupt the policy. U.S. racism and lingering notions of "white supremacy," business investments in South Africa, Rhodesia and Angola, obsessive hostility for any program that sounded like Communism, obsessive concern for "stability" and benevolence toward regimes, black or white, that prompted it.

But the basic premises on which a bankrupt policy was built were those contained in the notorious Option Two of National Security Study Memorandum 29, recommended to President Nixon in 1969 by Henry Kissinger. Here was the "tilt" toward white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia, and a Portuguese regime still determined to remain in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

Option Two called for the United States in southern Africa to "maintain public opposition to racial repression, but resist political isolation and economic restrictions on the white states." Its premises: "The whites are here to stay and the only way that constructive change can come about is through them."

In the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the premises for southern Africa were that white minority rule was not, could not possibly be "here to stay," and that one catalyst for peaceful, rather than violent, progress toward self-determination and majority governments was steady U.S. pressure on the white rulers to accept significant changes.

Option Two explains why the Nixon White House, with Kissinger directing the strategy, made no effort in 1971 to block the Byrd Amendment, which placed the United States in breach of the UN sanctions against Rhodesia's racist regime for which this country has voted.

It explains why the White House gave up its service to subsequent efforts to repeal the cynical legislation that weakened the UN and dealt a savage blow at U.S. credibility with more than just the black Africans.

Kissinger's Option Two premise was exploded in the overthrow of Portugal's fascist regime in April of 1974 by an army wearied of unwinnable colonial wars, determined to negotiate promptly with the liberation movement for the independence of the African territories.

But the attitude underlying Option Two—the philosophy that had governed the actual, as opposed to the rhetorical, U.S. policy in southern Africa since 1969—explains why the U.S. effort in Angola was probably doomed from the outset, whatever Congress did about it.

It was late in the game to U.S. state any liberation movement, but the Soviet Union has been there all along. As an African church leader explains to a newsmen, "The Soviets had a historical involvement with the African liberation struggle against the Portuguese, while the United States was on the other side."

Most black Africans thus view American aid for Holden Roberto's National Front as simply a move to counter Soviet assistance for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, and an effort to bolster Washington's client and Roberto's sponsor, President Mobutu of Zaire.

U.S. aid for Jonas Savimbi's National Union in southern Angola coincided with the intervention of white South African soldiers provoking black African hostility for Savimbi and suspicions of U.S.-South African alliance. Black Africans are disturbed by the massive Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola, but in light of recent history they will not equate it with a lesser intervention in South Africa's white regime while most of them regard as enemy No. 1.

The scene now shifts to Rhodesia, where an expanded guerrilla struggle is gaining momentum against the white regime that Option Two has helped survive. A realistic negotiator looking to majority rule, at the same time, Secretary Kissinger is preparing for his first visit to Africa.

Unless he is ready to tell black African leaders that Option Two was really no option at all and that the "tilt" toward the white minority governments was a ghastly mistake, he ought to sit home.

## The Humphrey Factor

By Anthony Lewis

tionality groups." When it comes on election day, his people were ready to drive voters to the polls.

### Busing Issue

Jackson also played shrewdly on the sensitive nerve of Massachusetts politics these days: school busing. One week before the primary he ran a full-page newspaper advertisement with the message: "I am against busing." The ad said George Wallace complained about busing but never did anything about it. Then, in language reminiscent of Richard Nixon on Vietnam in 1969, he said: "Only one candidate has a plan that can stop it."

In the week between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, much liberal effort was devoted to attacking Jimmy Carter. Many must have gone to Jackson. Given what many liberals think of Jackson, they may now be having second thoughts about their tactics.

Carter, as he cheerfully admitted after the vote, mislabeled Massachusetts. In the earlier caucuses and primary states, he had shown great talent for organizing—but he did almost none here. He spent little time in the state. He relied too much

on a media campaign, and a spill-over effect from his win in New Hampshire.

The result could be to stop Carter's "momentum," that rooster factor of the 1976 campaign. Carter could lose some votes, but Jackson in Florida next week, giving George Wallace better chance to finish first.

In fact, Massachusetts is a row, he might have been hurt to stop.

### Harder to Believe

In fact, Massachusetts makes it harder to believe that the network primary system is going to prevail and the candidate at all. But even if Jackson does well in New York it is difficult to see him winning enough delegates in the primaries to be nominated. Nor can voters believe that he will win 20 per cent of the vote in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts makes clear that it is a different ball game from the caucuses in 1976, a more conservative one. The overriding state that George McGovern came and tried in 1972 has given more votes to half its Democratic primary voters to George Wallace, Sen. Jackson and Jimmy Carter. If the broke make the choice at the caucus, then they will be backing someone who can appeal about all to working people, pinched by unemployment and inflation.

But the liberals may still have a veto power in the party. Before the voting here, I asked a number who were critical of Jimmy Carter how they would feel if it choice were between him and Scoop Jackson. Every one as he or she would choose Carter if those anti-Jackson feelings remain strong. The liberals may find themselves in New York next July cheering for Hubert.



الشرق الأوسط

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1976

Page 7

und Drops  
Record

in Britain

Bank of England  
\$85 Million

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—The pound fell to an all-time low for the Bank of England, closing at \$2.0144, down from \$2.0145 yesterday.

The dollar had been gaining most currencies after a sharp rise in the price index fell sharply. The dollar ended at 2.0144, down from 2.0145 yesterday, causing a trade-weighted depreciation of 0.3 percent.

The dollar moved up the French franc to 451.10, up from 450.80, the best of the year, from New York.

The Federal Reserve said it would intervene in the dollar market to support the dollar's value.

an's GNP  
wed Gain  
2% in 1975

O. March 4 (AP-DJ).—Real gross national product rose 2 percent in 1975, from the 1.9 percent of 1974, the Economic Agency said in a preliminary report today.

The report said that nominal gross national product rose 11.5 percent in 1975, from the 10.5 percent of 1974. The report also said that the price index rose 0.9 percent in 1975, from the 0.8 percent of 1974.

The report said that the government's fiscal policy was sound and that the economy was growing. It also said that the government's monetary policy was sound and that the money supply was growing.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Up, Imports Slump

U.S. auto sales in February rose about 10 percent to about 754,000 units from 694,000 sold in the year-ago month. The sales gain came entirely from domestic models, which increased 21 percent to 650,649 units from the 535,718 sold in February 1975. Imported cars continued to have selling problems. Foreign car makers who specialize in small models have been particularly hard-hit by the recent return of buyer preference for larger models. Import sales fell about 30 percent to an estimated 103,000 cars, from the 148,000 units sold in the year-ago month.

U.K. Car Sales Fall, Imports Rise

New car sales in Britain last month totaled 107,520, down 4 percent from February 1975. The

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says the decline was concentrated in British-made cars, whose sales dropped 13.5 percent from a year earlier to 89,460. Sales of foreign cars in Britain totaled 35,060 last month, up 20 percent from a year earlier. Imported cars increased their share of the U.K. market to 35.4 percent from 28.3 percent a year earlier.

Schering Sees Higher Profit

Schering expects to report slightly higher 1975 profits, says a spokesman. The company is planning the special depreciation facilities allowed for tax purposes. A spokesman also says the West German chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm will pay an unchanged dividend of 10 deutsche marks and put slightly more into reserves.

Because of Low Domestic Demand

Banks Continue Shaky Loans on Euromart

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 4 (AP-DJ).—U.S. and European banks active in the Euromarket show no signs of slowing their lending activities, despite the increasingly voiced concern about the ability of some of the borrowers to repay the loans and despite the problems some of the banks themselves have suffered from bad loans made in their own domestic markets.

The biggest participants in this completely unregulated international loan market are the U.S. banks, and even those whose names have been tarnished on various lists of "problem" banks over the past two years report no retrenchment from the Euromarket.

The banks explain that they are all suffering from a very low demand for loans in their domestic markets as corporations, still hurting from the worldwide recession, are not seeking to borrow money. At the same time, the banks are under pressure to increase their own earnings.

This is particularly true for U.S. banks, which have come under strong pressure from the federal regulatory authorities to improve their capital-to-equity ratios.

However, in light of the recent heavy criticism banks have been subjected to stemming from their bad loans, not many could hope to increase their base by offering new stock to investors. The other route is to increase their earnings and retain these profits instead of increasing their dividends to shareholders.

Barclays' Net Slumps 26.4% During Year

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ).

Barclays Bank Ltd. reported today a decline in net profits of 26.4 percent in 1975 due to a "difficult year" for its domestic operations. Net earnings declined to £58.4 million from £79.3 million in 1974. The bank declared a final dividend of 4.6531 pence, making a total for the year of 13.8356, up from 12.5763 pence.

Barclays reported that it had made an exceptional addition to regular provisions for bad debts of £30 million, compared with £15 million the previous year.

Chairman Anthony Tuke said the bank's international subsidiary, Barclays Bank International Ltd., continues to show improved results and accounts for almost half of the parent bank's total profits.

He said the bank's deposits increased by more than £2 billion in 1975 to total £14.5 billion at year's end. In four years, he said, the bank's deposits have more than doubled.

In Britain, Mr. Tuke said, loan demand has been slack. Increased costs, particularly wage costs, have had an impact on profits, he said.

EMI Net Soars

Another British company, EMI Ltd., said today that net earnings soared by 86.5 percent in the first half ended Dec. 31, totaling £11.6 million, up from £6.9 million in the same period a year earlier.

EMI said sales totaled £313.5 million, up from £241.7 million. The company set an interim dividend of 3.1 pence versus 2.625 pence.

The company said its music interests usually show a stronger performance in the first half of the year and that this year will be no exception. Other interests should show higher profits in the second half than in the first, however.

Société Générale de Belgique REUSSELS, March 4 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of Société Générale de Belgique rose only slightly last year, to 1,309 billion francs (\$32.7 million) from 1,306 billion francs in 1974.

Belgium's major holding company also reported that earnings this year will probably be lower than last year.

effect, helping to finance their

ability to consume more than the countries can afford. Of course, many of the payments problems stem from the five-fold increase in oil prices. But the banks are now focusing on making so-called "project" loans where they can estimate whether the revenue to be generated will be enough to finance the interest payments on the loan and repay the principal.

The Philippines, for example, is currently seeking \$455.6 million. Of this, \$200 million is for balance-of-payments purposes. The remainder will be used to finance an energy project. However, banks interested in participating in the energy loan must take a proportionate share of the balance-of-payments loan. Each portion of the loan will earn the banks 1 3/4 per cent over the cost of six-month Eurodollars, recalculated twice a year. The energy loan is for seven years, the other for five years.

However, the banks themselves admit that they often have no way of ensuring that the funds are used for the projects. And in many cases the loan will simply free other funds the country had intended to spend on that particular project for other uses—such as financing a balance-of-payments deficit.

In defense of their Eurodollar activities, U.S. bankers stress that their bad-loan writedowns have been much less than those suffered by their parent banks.

As for the prospect that some countries may default and seek to reschedule their debt payments over a longer period of time at lower interest rates, another U.S. banker commented that "that has happened before and is likely to happen again." He insists it will not represent a major problem and that the bank's will remain aggressive lenders—at least until loan demand at their parent banks picks up.

OECD Ministers Hold Talks on Jobless Situation

PARIS, March 4 (Reuters).—Labor ministers working to ease the worst unemployment crisis in more than 20 years opened a conference here today on a gloomy note.

There are more than 16 million unemployed in the 24 nations represented by the ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), meeting at its Paris headquarters.

OECD secretary-general Emile van Lennep, opening the two-day conference, said a return to acceptable employment levels "will be slow and in some countries may take several years."

He told the conference, the first of its kind, that too rapid a recovery would entail "a very real risk of a resurgence of inflation and a return to the traditional cycle of boom and bust, with quite possibly even higher levels of unemployment in the next recession."

The labor ministers will discuss ways of creating new jobs, as well as equality of job opportunity for underprivileged groups and problems of labor migration.

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Ford Urged To Temper Import Curbs

Aides Reduce Quotas Set by Panel on Steel

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—A top-level administration task force has told President Ford that quotas on imports of specialty steels recommended in January by the U.S. International Trade Commission go too far in trying to protect the American steel industry from foreign competition.

Should Mr. Ford impose less stringent trade sanctions on imports of these steels—mainly stainless-steel—it could spark an election-year fight between the administration and Congress on how to deal with import trade on U.S. jobs and manufacturing.

Steel workers and steel makers vowed yesterday that if Mr. Ford does not impose the 146,000 tons of quotas recommended by the International Trade Commission on Jan. 17, they will take their fight to Congress.

Under the terms of the 1974 trade law, Congress can override the President if he rejects the advice of the commission, which used to be known as the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Ford must decide by March 16 what sanctions, if any, he intends to impose on the importation of specialty steels. Officials were reluctant to discuss the substance of the report forwarded to the President by the cabinet-level task force, which met last Friday. The task force is chaired by Frederick Dent, the President's special trade negotiator.

Several officials familiar with the task force report said that the recommendations were much less stringent than those urged by the Trade Commission, whose decision has been criticized by many foreign governments, who are worried that the United States is growing protectionist.

Statistics compiled by the Trade Commission itself suggest that imports did not grow very much at all last year, but a big drop-off in domestic production left the essentially stagnant level of imports with a bigger share of the market.

W. German Payments Balance Shows a Surplus in January

FRANKFURT, March 4 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance produced a preliminary surplus of 2,139 billion deutsche marks in January, compared with a revised deficit of 639 million DM in December and with a surplus of 592 million DM in January 1975, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance, including only current accounts and long-term capital transactions, is generally considered the most important indicator of West Germany's payments situation. Current accounts showed a preliminary surplus of 851 million DM in January, compared with a revised surplus of 1,896 billion DM in December and with a surplus of 1,078 billion DM in January a year ago.

The overall balance, including current accounts, all capital transactions and residual items, produced a preliminary surplus of 113 million DM in January, compared with a revised deficit of 1,014 billion DM in December and with a surplus of 1,649 billion DM in January 1975.

Selling Hits N.Y. Stocks As Fed Data Is Awaited

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP-DJ).

—Moderate selling pressure hit Wall Street for the second day in a row today, as investors waited for the latest weekly U.S. money supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.19 points to 970.64. At 3 o'clock it was off 6.77. About 1,070 issues declined, compared with about 425 gainers, and volume totaled 24.41 million shares, compared with 25.45 million yesterday.

The statistics from the Federal Reserve are expected to provide some clue as to the future course of the nation's monetary policy and interest rates—two items which often influence investment decisions.

After the close of New York Stock Exchange trading, the Fed reported that money supply in the week ended Feb. 25 declined to \$385.9 billion from \$379.9 billion a week earlier.

The Fed's figures are extremely positive because it now means the Fed has leaned too hard toward monetary restraint and that it probably will not tighten from here, one analyst remarked.

The market, meantime, showed negligible reaction to the decline in the U.S. wholesale price index in February. The index is regarded as a key barometer of the nation's inflation rate.

General Electric fell 1 3/4 to 51 1/4. It said it will reduce its interest in Honeywell's computer business. Technicare, which manufactures a scanner X-ray machine, lost 2 1/2 to 40 3/4, reversing a recent uptrend. General Electric said its X-ray body scanner will begin clinical evaluation at the University of California San Francisco medical center later this month.

Also lower were IBM, down 3 1/8 to 265 1/4, Caterpillar tractor 1 1/8 to 88 1/8, ARA Services 1 7/8 to 58 1/4, McDonald's 1 3/8 to 61 1/4, Burlington Northern 1 to 32 1/4, Coca-Cola 2 1/4 to 58, and Philip Morris 1 1/2 to 51 5/8. Skaggs lost 2 1/8 to 25 3/8 despite an increase in the dividend. It also announced plans

Mail for Cash Smuggling

ROME, March 4 (Reuters).—The Italian government today made currency smuggling a criminal offense, carrying penalties of up to 15 years in prison. Hitherto this has been treated as a civil offense liable to fines.

Wholesale Prices Fall 0.5% in U.S.

Decline Is Biggest In Nearly a Year

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).

—Lower farm prices helped push U.S. wholesale prices down by 0.5 percent in February, the biggest monthly drop in almost a year, the Labor Department reported today.

February also marked the fourth consecutive month without a rise in wholesale prices, which usually signal trends at the retail level. Prices actually were unchanged last month, but since prices usually rise in February, the government figured they declined 0.5 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

The fourth consecutive decline in farm and food prices was the main factor in the drop in overall wholesale prices last month. But this could change, because prices farmers receive for their products went up in recent weeks.

Industrial prices, regarded by economists as more significant than farm prices because they are more stable, rose less in February than in previous months. The government said a big drop in fuel prices, required by legislation, held the rise in industrial goods to 0.3 percent last month.

The overall decline in wholesale prices was no sharper drop since last March, when they also fell 0.5 percent. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the first-quarter economic indicators are much stronger than originally anticipated. He said the administration is likely to revise its basic economic forecast for 1976 in a few weeks.

The price picture looks good for the next two to three months, he told reporters, adding that it is "very likely that first quarter gross national product will come in above what we projected and unemployment will come in below what we projected."

The wholesale price index for February stood at 174.4 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning it cost \$174.40 to buy at wholesale what would have cost \$100 to buy nine years ago.

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Shs. 3 p.m. prev. P/E 100s. High Low Good. Close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Shs. 3 p.m. prev. P/E 100s. High Low Good. Close

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C: Consolidated

**February 25, 1976**

**Common Stock**  
(25¢ Par Value)

**(25¢ Par Value)**

**oration**

[illegible]

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London • Lugano • Luxembourg  
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23	Foxboro	20	10	91	13.8	31.2	31.2
26	Franklin	40	13	244	297.4	297.4	297.4
26	Freeport	7.50	11	47	25.4	25.4	25.4

74 Gable Ind

19 1/4	GarnSk	7.40	4	280	27 1/4	26 1/4	27
17 1/4	GarnS	157.60		1	240	24 1/2	24

8 1/2%	Gas Svc	1.20	8	4	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%
1 1/4%	Gateway In	21	24	9	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
2 7/8%	GCA Corp	38	13	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%

31½	GnAOL	.80b	14	40	42½	42½	42½
7½	GenBanc	.80	14	11	9	8½	9
7½	GnCable	.72	8	118	2½	12	12½

19%	Gen. Dynam.	6	160	44%	43%	43%
32%	GenE 1.60	16	741	52%	50%	50%
16%	GnFood 1.50	1	279	29%	28%	28%

24 1/2	Grinstr	pt 3	5	3	30 1/2	30 1/2
6 1/2	GenMed	-20	11	29	19 1/2	18 1/2
24 1/2	Gen Mills	-68	18	166	32 1/2	30 1/2

4	GenPort	Inc	98	156	67%	69%	67%
103%	GPubU	1.68	9	273	174%	164%	17
57%	GenRep	40	5	27	103%	10	10

25%	GTIE	pr. 50	1	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
12 1/2%	GTF	pr. 25	100	15	15	15
12 1/2%	GTF	pr. 25	100	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

25%	GenUP	76	21	18	38%	38	38%
25%	GoPec	805	21	257	507%	50%	50%

4" GF Bus	32s	29	.5	7%	7%	7%
94% GiantPC	.80	11	6	12	11%	12

31% Gillette 1.50	13	433	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
4% Gipe Inc	9	59	15 1/2	15	15
4% Gleason Wk		236	14 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4

12	GoldWTF	ps	17	164	157%	52%
134	Goodrh	1.12	76	67	26%	26%
224	Goodvr	1.10	70	390	23%	23%

22½	Grace	1.70	6	569	31½	29½	29½
17½	Grainger	.36	22	23	32½	32½	32½
7½	Grandin	.80	9	10	1.00	1.00	1.00

104%	GFLKd	1.20a	-6	2	214%	214%	214%
104%	GFLNoir	1.25a	17	5	164%	164%	164%
223%	GFLNoir	1.80	9	42	624%	624%	624%

15	GrWgn	1.88	5	1948	19	79
134	GrGiant	1.08	77	164	161/2	161/2
104	Greyhd	1.04	9	164	17	164
12	Greyhd	1.02				

Guar. In.	20	14%	14%	14%
Guard Mtg	51	24%	24%	24%
GML Fld	75	9%	9%	9%

10 1/4	GFR	pB1.30	2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
3 1/2	G-15M4	7.12	363	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4

36%	GIW	94.30	1	99%	99%	99%
36%	GIW	95.75	2	74%	74%	74%
32%	GIW	92.50	20	45%	45%	45%

20% Heck W.	2.48	8	2	36	25%	35%
10% Hain-B	.80	12	5	44%	17%	10%

3 1/2	Handlam	20	14	97	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
20 1/2	HandyHar	7	4	79	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
6 1/2	HanesCo	76	7	18	19 1/2	19	19

22	Harnish	1.40	5	50	30%	35%	35%
8	Hartah	.25s	9	19	13%	13%	13%
14½	Harris	1.40	72	32	44%	43%	43%

14% HattSe 1.44	5	17%	17%	17%
20% Hawilel 1.76	8	20%	23%	23%
7% HayesAb 1	3	10%	10%	10%

8% Heilmann	52	8	12	17%	17%	17%
35 1/2% Heilmann	1.28	12	100	50	49%	50
27% Heinz	pft.70	8	30%	30%	30%	

	Hemisp Cap	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hercules .80	48	346	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hershfyd	9	44	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23

50% Howl/Pk	30	35	157	108%	107	107%
3 1/2" Ishi Volty	14	34	6%	6%	6%	
12 1/2 Hillenbd	78	7	14	19%	19%	19%

8 1/2% Hoernle	.88	18	18	18 1/2%	18 1/2%	18 1/2%
2 1/2% Hoff Ekim	7	29	8 1/2%	8	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
5 1/2% Holiday	.35	15	40 1/2%	28 1/2%	37 1/2%	17 1/2%

207% Motorola	1.40	16	286	53%	50%	51%
72% HoneyBN	1.36	8	20	20%	24%	29%
14% Verizon	Cp		790	51%	3%	24%

744	Houdall	80a	6	20	134%	134%	134%
6	Nisbawff	72	7	30	134%	134%	134%
145	PransFab	34	11	28	112%	112%	112%

75% HOUSHP	7.34	7.735	21%	20%	20
29% HOUSNGS	7.14	44	58%	57%	57%

1	Hughes	40	96	2	67%	67%	84%
35%	Hughes	40	72	54	201%	39%	101%
4%	Hughes	40	10	11	13%	10%	73%

1700H type	40	25	78	15	14%	14%
414 Hydrom	36	7	52	13	-12%	12%

(Continued on next page.)



NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 4

Stocks and Divs	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg
IBM	15.5	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+
AT&T	18.5	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	+
GE	14.5	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	+
Westinghouse	13.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	+
General Electric	14.5	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	+
IBM	15.5	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+
AT&T	18.5	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	+
GE	14.5	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	+
Westinghouse	13.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	+
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Westinghouse	13.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	+
General Electric	14.5	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	+

Fourth of 5 messages about a new financial vehicle

# Gold Options

A two-way market is now available for delivery in Switzerland. Options at \$125, \$130 and \$135 are currently being dealt in and three different maturities offered: end of May, August and November. Please write for our booklet describing this new market.

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### Currency Rates

March 4, 1976

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
Swiss Franc	1.48
West German Mark	1.48
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	2036
Japanese Yen	163.60

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 4, 1976

Stock	Price
IBM	115 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4
GE	34 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4

### National Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Bond	Price
US Treasury	102.15
US Corporate	101.80
UK Government	101.50

## Mellon Bank, N.A. and its Subsidiaries

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

### Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1975

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,187,102,000
Money Market Investments	1,133,078,000
Time Deposits with Other Banks	1,133,078,000
Other Investments, Principally Federal Funds Sold	336,756,000
Trading Account Securities	13,577,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	330,832,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	606,088,000
Other Securities	50,827,000
Loans and Related Assets:	
Loans	4,476,428,000
Direct Lease Financing	9,257,000
Other Loan-Related Assets	41,885,000
Less Reserve for Possible Credit Losses	(63,137,000)
Total Loans and Related Assets	4,476,428,000
Premises and Equipment	62,039,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability	232,508,000
Other Assets	188,708,000
Total Assets	\$8,585,908,000
Liabilities	
Deposits in Domestic Offices:	
Checking	\$2,086,487,000
Savings	1,137,578,000
Time	1,845,080,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices	1,889,834,000
Total Deposits	7,010,729,000
Federal Funds Purchased	586,238,000
Other Funds Borrowed	53,028,000
Acceptances Outstanding	232,510,000
Other Liabilities	132,510,000
Total Liabilities	8,017,414,000
Capital	
Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value	12,000,000
Issued	10,019,413
Surplus	251,267,000
Undivided Profits	182,004,000
Reserve for Contingencies	45,000,000
Total Capital	578,485,000
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$8,585,908,000

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—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge
High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close

—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge
High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close
—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge	—75/76—	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge
High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close	High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low	Qtr. Close







## Gives Perfect Show

Curry Adds Title  
Of World Champ

HISTORY

BORG, Sweden, March 4 (UPI)—John Curry, of Britain, perfecting his performance, became the men's world skating champion tonight.

26, who had been in second place behind Russian Vladimir Yudin, also was helped to position on a fall by his skater.

Curry went to Jan Hoff, of East Germany, while Yudin, an 18-year-old, took fourth.

Curry, who won the gold medal at the Winter Olympics, a program which included triple jumps, double flips, and spins to the "Don Quixote."

Curry appeared slightly off balance as he first began, but settled down and added a crown to his Olympic Europe title. His next jump, a triple toe loop, landed quickly, but he gave him mostly 5.5s and 5.0s from a British judge.

Curry received one 5.0 from a British judge, who gave him 5.9. The official score was 5.8.

Curry's performance, which included a backward flip, but he showed 18 seconds short of five minutes.

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## Jim Ryun Stops Running

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 4 (UPI)—Jim Ryun, saying he could no longer compete as well as he would like, yesterday announced his retirement from the professional track circuit.

"I couldn't have done this six months ago without having an antipathy toward the decision," said Ryun, former world record-holder in the half mile, mile and 1,500-meter runs. "But I have been praying about this for a long time. About a week ago, I felt God was trying to tell me 'You have got to stop running. You have got to stop running. You have got to stop running. It is finished.'"

Ryun held the world mile record for eight years. Last year his mark of 3:51.1 was beaten twice, most recently by New Zealand's John Walker. Just six months ago Ryun,

29, returned to the University of Kansas, his alma mater, to train for the upcoming pro track season. He planned to work out under the guidance of Bob Timmons, who coached him at Wichita, Kan., East High School and in college.

"I said when I first came back, if I didn't feel I could give it my best I would retire," he said.

Ryun said he realized it was time to retire 10 days ago when he retrained his Achilles tendon during a meet at Salt Lake City.

Jim Ryun built his reputation in his senior year in high school. A shy, gangly youth, he became the first prep runner ever to have a sub-4-minute mile. At the age of 19, he set the world record, which stood until last year.

"My career was a unique one," Ryun said. "I began running very well at a young age. People said from the beginning that I would burn myself out. I just peaked earlier than most people."

He ran in three Olympics but never won a gold medal, falling during a heat of the 1,500 meters in Munich in 1972.



Jim Ryun

... announcing retirement.

running very well at a young age. People said from the beginning that I would burn myself out. I just peaked earlier than most people."

He ran in three Olympics but never won a gold medal, falling during a heat of the 1,500 meters in Munich in 1972.

## Killebrew Quits as Player

BOISE, Idaho, March 4 (UPI)—Harmon Killebrew, one of baseball's all-time power hitters, yesterday announced his retirement, ending a major league career of 22 years.

The slugger, 39, said he has accepted a position to broadcast Minnesota Twins games for an independent television station in the Minneapolis area.

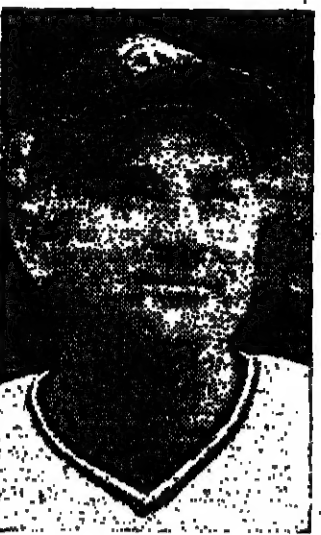
He signed to play with the old Washington Senators straight out of high school in 1954 and stayed with the club when it moved to Minnesota.

Last season he was a designated hitter for the Kansas City Royals and hit 14 homers.

Killebrew hit 573 career home runs for fifth place on the all-time list, which is led by Hank Aaron, who is still active. He was the American League's Most Valuable Player in 1959 as he hit 49 homers, to equal his high of 1964, and batted .276 with 140 runs batted in.

Killebrew has hit 40 or more home runs in eight seasons and has 30 or more 100 times. He tied or led the league in homers six seasons.

The right-hander has been an all-star 13 times, hitting three homers in 28 at-bats but played in only one World Series, in 1965 with the Twins when he homered once in 28 at-bats.



Harmon Killebrew

... slugging days over.

## Former Politician Cites Benefits From Reserve Clause

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 (UPI)—Joseph Alioto, former mayor of San Francisco, called Joe Kapp "the beneficiary, not the victim" of the National Football League's reserve system, and told a six-person jury that Kapp was the "true monopolist" in his dealings with the Boston Patriots in 1970.

This completed the series of opening statements begun by Kapp's attorney Tuesday and continued by three defense law-

yers yesterday morning in an anti-trust trial in federal court before Judge William Swygert.

In the afternoon, Kapp took the stand for 2 1/2 hours as the first of 50 witnesses in the trial that seems likely to last four weeks. He testified about his early football career and had reached his second season with Minnesota in 1969 when court was adjourned.

Kapp claims that the Patriots forced him to leave training camp at the start of the 1971 season because he would not sign a

standard player contract, and that the league, through commissioner Pete Rozelle, insisted that the team do so. He was in the second year of a three-year agreement to play for the Patriots at \$200,000 a year. He had played most of the 1970 season and had collected \$154,000. He was 32 years old then and has not played since.

Judge Swygert has already ruled that the various NFL regulations, which a player agrees to accept when he signs a standard contract, violate the anti-trust laws. The jury must decide if such regulations actually had an impact on Kapp's particular case, and how much damage he suffered if they did.

The Patriots and the NFL contend that Kapp's objection to the contract was an afterthought, when he lost interest in playing for a very weak team, and that his original agreement contemplated he would sign the standard form. In any case, the defense says, neither the college draft nor the Rozelle Rule nor other league regulations ever did Kapp any harm.

Alioto represents the two local teams, the San Francisco 49ers and the Oakland Raiders, and his presentation was by far the most florid and dramatic of the four. Tuesday, Charles Hanger had outlined Kapp's case, and this morning James McKay, for the NFL, and William Willis, for the Patriots, presented their side's view.

At one point, Alioto expressed a view of player freedom not previously advanced in such cases. When Kapp came out of the University of California in 1968, said Alioto, "he had full free opportunity to be chosen by any team that wanted him."

All the reserve rules, said Alioto, have made possible the prosperous league from which Kapp benefited.

These rules, however, have already been declared illegal, and evidence about their justification is not supposed to be presented in this trial. Alioto referred to them "just from the economic point of view," saying that the judge would later instruct the jury as to law.

In a lower-keyed presentation, McKay said the main point of the evidence that would be presented would be that there was no evidence that these rules injured Kapp in any way or at any time.

## NHL North Stars Trade Hextall

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., March 4 (AP)—The Minnesota North Stars sent center Dennis Hextall to the Detroit Red Wings for center Bill Hogaboam and "other considerations."

Hextall was put on the trading block Tuesday after being suspended by coach Ted Harris for breaking curfew.

Hextall, 32, is in his ninth professional season. He came to the North Stars from California in 1970 and led the team in scoring the last three seasons. He was also the current leader, with 11 goals and 35 assists. Hogaboam, 26, is in his sixth pro season. He has 37 points, on 21 goals and 16 assists.

## Collegiate Group Can Easily Ignore 7-foot-1-Inch Center

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI)—In the computer that compiles NCAA basketball statistics, it's as if Robert Parish does not exist.

"Where's somebody in the National Collegiate Athletic Association office was asked yesterday, 'would Robert Parish of Centenary rank in rebounds this season if his statistics were recognized?'"

"We," the NCAA man said, "don't have his statistics."

"He averaged," the NCAA man was told, "18 rebounds."

"That," the NCAA man said, "would have led the nation."

"How about his career average of 15.9 rebounds a game?"

"That," the NCAA man said, "would put him up there close to Nate Thurmond, Dave Cowens and Elvin Hayes."

"What about his average of 24.8 points this season?"

"He'd be 10th in the nation," the NCAA man said.

"That's what he's done won't ever be in the record book?"

"It can't," that was part of the NCAA ruling.

Sides Become 'Obstinate'  
Baseball Talks Lead to Pessimism

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI)—The cautious optimism that had seeped out of the baseball negotiations earlier in the week crumbled before hardened positions yesterday.

The development left the owners and players further apart than the three-year difference in their free-agent proposals and indicated that the start of an already delayed spring training was further away than anyone had anticipated.

Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, and a member of the owners' negotiating committee, had expressed optimism only 24 hours earlier, leading some observers to speculate that it was the start of a strategy that would result in the owners' declaring enough progress had been made that they could open camps.

The bargaining session in Miami Beach began on a similarly positive note yesterday, with the two sides agreeing on some minor points involving scheduling and contracts.

Then the tone of the meeting changed abruptly and the negotiators spent the rest of the 3 1/2 hours growing more obstinate about the differences over existing contracts under any new basic agreement.

"At the end," Marvin Miller, the players' chief negotiator, said from Miami Beach, "I told them that our proposals are just ideas and if they don't like them, I wish they'd tell me now so we can wipe them off because I'm tired of it. My next step is to take them off the table."

"We haven't changed our position at all; we're on the table with eight and one," John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator, said from Fort Lauderdale. "But the overriding situation is a refusal of these people to accept the situation they have. They must make an agreement that solves the problem on our contract. All their talk about leverage is a nice play or a nice tool if you don't want to face up to the situation."

Question of Rights  
The owners contend a new basic agreement would wipe out the clause in the existing contracts that has been interpreted in court to mean a player can become a free agent by playing one year without a signed contract.

The Players Association maintains it can't bargain away a player's rights in a legal document and says it would be subject to lawsuits if it did that. Players would have to waive their rights under that clause, the association says. All their talk about leverage is a nice play or a nice tool if you don't want to face up to the situation."

The owners have proposed that a player could become a free agent by playing out an option year in his ninth season. He could become a free agent again by a similar process after five more seasons had elapsed.

The players have countered with a proposal under which a player could become a free agent after four years in the major league season. However, the clubs could extend those limits to six years and nine years with a variation on a key part of the recent National Hockey League agreement.

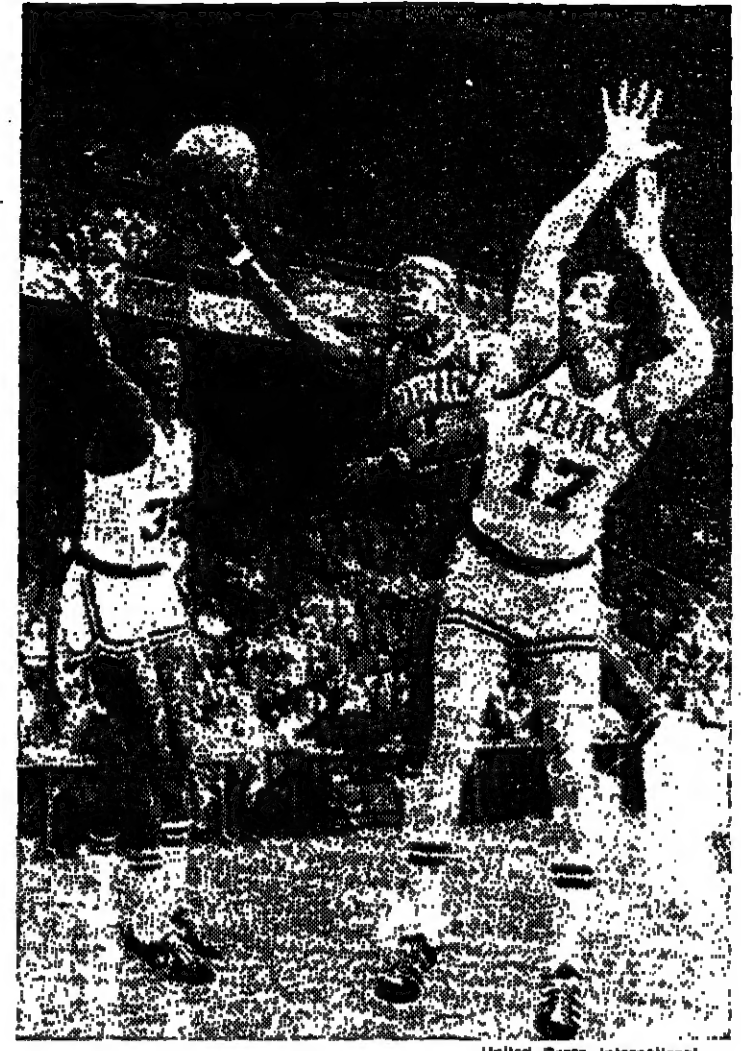
If, in negotiating a player's contract for his fourth year in the majors, a club would offer a guaranteed contract for a fifth and perhaps a sixth year, the player would be bound to that contract until the end of the contract. He would become a free agent by giving notice a year in

advance of the end of that contract. He could gain free-agent status again three years later.

At last Monday's negotiating session, Miller suggested that the two sides agree on a quota, or tolerable number of players, who would refuse to sign waivers. If he couldn't keep it to that number, Miller said, the new basic agreement they devised would be canceled.

By the time they finished discussing the idea, Miller said, he believed the owners' negotiators were encouraged.

But when the negotiators returned yesterday, the quota system had been forgotten and the owners' people insisted once again that the association had to accept the responsibility of any legal action players might take over existing contracts.



UP FOR SCORE—SuperSonics' Slick Watts drives between Celtics' Paul Silas, left, and John Havlicek to score basket during first-period play in game played at Boston Gardens.

Western Michigan Surprised  
To Find Place in NCAA Event

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI)—Western Michigan coach Elton Miller at first didn't realize the full importance of his team's 73-58 college basketball victory over Miami of Ohio.

Twenty minutes after the game, Miller couldn't understand why reporters were asking him how it felt to be going to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

"No," he said, "we've still got to win another game."

"Wrong," the reporters replied. "Beating Miami twice this season means your team is guaranteed to be the Mid-American Conference tournament representative."

"Hey," he yelled, running into his team's locker room, "do you guys know where in the tournament?"

The victory upped the 19th-ranked Broncos' overall record to 23-9 and boosted their conference mark to 14-1, which clinched at least a tie for the league title.

Western Michigan, which hadn't won or shared a MAC basketball title in 25 years, can have the top conference spot alone by beating Bowling Green Saturday at home in the regular-season finale.

Miami, now 17-9 overall and 13-2 in the conference, could have forced Western into a playoff game for the NCAA bid with a victory last night but the Redskins faded in the closing minutes of both halves.

Tom Gutter led the Broncos with 23 points and Jeff Tyson added 16.

In other major-college action, Richmond topped William & Mary, 84-78, and Virginia Military beat Appalachian State, 71-64, in the first round of the Southern Conference playoffs; 14th-ranked Missouri downed Kansas State, 81-72, to clinch at least a tie for the Big Eight title; Nebraska edged Kansas, 62-58; Purdue beat Iowa 84-78; Arizona state routed Loyola (California), 93-63, and Colorado trimmed Oklahoma State, 86-83, in overtime.

A Big May  
Marty Blake, once the Hawks' general manager who now operates a scouting service, rates Parish highly.

"Parish is the only possible franchise out there," Blake says. "Somebody who can turn a franchise around."

The Bulls have inspected Parish, too. Their scout, Ed Badger, attended the tryouts for the United States team that won the gold medal in the Pan-American Games last year.

"Within three days, Robert knocked everybody else out of the middle," his Centenary coach says. "Douglas was moved to forward."

Parish hopes to represent the United States again this summer in the Olympics, if it can be arranged with his NBA team.

"He wants to play in the Olympics if he can be protected in his contract against the possibility of an injury," Larry Little says. "Playing for the Pan-Am team is why he is improved so much over the last season. That continuous play all summer helped him shoot so much better this season. If he needs anything, it's more aggressiveness. He has the body to do it. He has good legs. He just needs a little more upper-body strength. He watches Kareem Abdul-Jabbar every chance he gets. That's who he wants to play like. Playing in the Olympics would be great for Robert. It would really give him some identity."

After four seasons of non-existence in the NCAA statistics, Parish needs identity.

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**Soccer Results**  
EUROPEAN CUP  
1. Portugal 0, Bayern Munich 2 (Germany)  
2. USSR (Yugoslavia) 2, PSV (Holland) 1  
3. Manchester United (Wales) 2, Real Madrid (Spain) 2  
4. Real Madrid (Spain) 2, St. Etienne (France) 1  
5. St. Etienne (France) 1, St. Etienne (France) 1

**UEFA CUP**  
1. Borussia Dortmund (Germany) 2, Hamburg (West Germany) 1  
2. Stuttgart (Germany) 1, St. Etienne (France) 1  
3. St. Etienne (France) 1, St. Etienne (France) 1

**UPU**  
Madrid's Piri, left, is his joy after scoring a goal while Borussia's Kapp shows his sadness.



## Borg to Play Nastase

COPENHAGEN, March 4 (Reuters)—Swedish tennis ace Bjorn Borg will meet Ilie Nastase of Romania here on April 28, Danish promoter Ole Frølich has announced.



